

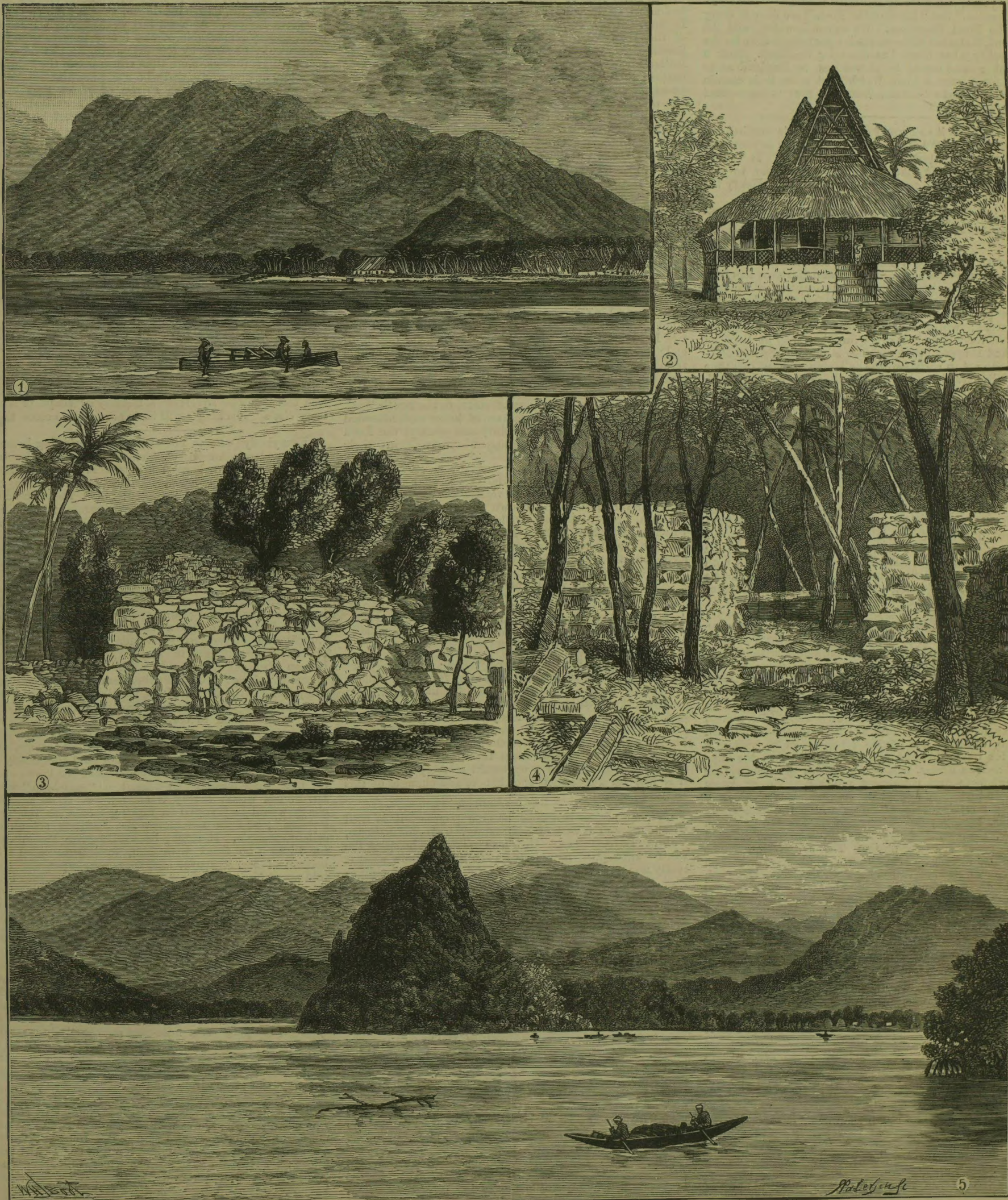
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1885.

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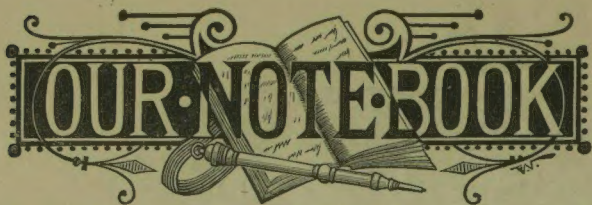


1. Chabrol Harbour, Strong's Island (Kusaie or Ualau).
2. The King's House, Strong's Island.

3. Gateway of ruins, Ponapi.
4. Gateway of ruined inclosure, Strong's Island.

5. Metalanim Harbour, Ponapi.

SKETCHES IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS (DISPUTED BETWEEN GERMANY AND SPAIN).—SEE PAGE 247.



Anyone who has been present at the National Eisteddfod of Wales will understand what an opportunity this great gathering affords for Celtic enthusiasm. The poor English tourist almost wishes for the moment that he had been born a Welshman. How much or how little English literature is indebted to the existence of the Celtic element, we cannot pretend to say, and the president of the Eisteddfod may be right in the suggestion that much of the charm of our lyric poetry is due to it. This, however, is little more than a conjecture, and what ground is there for the assertion that to the want of Celtic influence is due the waning fame of Dr. Johnson? Not to say that many of the greatest writers in the language have been unsusceptible to this influence, we doubt if Johnson's reputation is lessening. Boswell's life is still the best biography in the language and the most popular, and if we do not often read the "Rambler" or "Rasselas," the "Lives of the Poets" are dear to every man who loves literature. We agree, however, with the president, that what Wales wants is a poet who will do for the Principality what Scott has done for Scotland. Such a national genius would be as welcome to England as to Wales, for if ever a great Welsh poet arise, it is certain that he will make his voice heard in the "tongue that Shakspeare spake."

Keats assigns it as a proof of Shakspeare's omniscience that he could write better about a snail than anyone else, and proves it out of "Venus and Adonis." It is not, therefore, surprising that events but lately come to pass should be clearly prognosticated by him. In "Henry the Fifth," Rambures says,

That island of England breeds very valiant creatures; their mastiffs are of unmatchable courage.
Orleans. Foolish curs, that run winking into the mouth of a Russian bear.

August, the holiday month, is seldom favourable to anglers, either at home or abroad; and this year has been no exception to the rule. The long-continued drought in the South of England, as well as throughout the greater part of Scotland, made the streams thin and transparent; whilst the persistent inquiries of English travellers for "trout" at every inn they stop at between Basle and Bregenz has long since stimulated Swiss hotel-keepers to net in early spring the streams where one time these delicacies abounded. In the Black Forest, the Tyrol, and now even in Styria and Corinthia the same course is pursued, and anglers who go so far afield, inspired by the promises held out by Sir Humphry Davy's Salmonia, will too frequently meet with disappointment, or at the best will return with creels wholly disproportioned to the hopes with which they set out. In Norway and Sweden the angler's troubles are of a different nature, and those who are content with trout-fishing need never complain of the want of water or lack of fish. Unfortunately, August is the month generally chosen by the timber-dealers who farm the inland forests to float down the logs which have been cut during the spring, and the result is that the fisherman, unless he be lucky as well as expert, will not unfrequently find that whilst he has captured a trout with one fly, with another he may have securely hooked half a pine-tree, which is being whirled along with unpleasant rapidity.

The St. Helena Home for trained nurses and paying patients is among many of the wise and beneficial schemes lately established which are of inestimable advantage to the sick and suffering, who from circumstances are not exactly suited to take refuge in the wards of a large hospital, and yet upon whom the expense and anxiety of a serious illness fall very heavily. In one of the most healthy parts of London, at St. John's-wood, with a good garden surrounding the house, a small home was established in 1883, fulfilling the double intention of providing a home for trained nurses and a suitable resort for anyone in serious illness, who for a certain sum can secure thorough care and competent nursing. We all know how often pecuniary difficulties prevent some member of a family receiving that attention which the case really demands, having possibly nowhere in London in which to stay, save some dingy lodging, where an isolated invalid could not go alone. The St. Helena Home meets the difficulty and supplies the want. The nurses on the books of the institution have all received a thorough hospital training, and are available at any time, finding when not on active service the inestimable boon of a place of rest for themselves. The plan is being carried out of forming a fund for superannuated nurses, so that these women who have given the best of their health and lives to nursing others may not in old age find themselves in sore need.

In the old Dutch taverns travellers are said to have been charged for the noise they made. It is a pity that in London we cannot tax our street noises, since the revenue that might be thus obtained would be enormous. And if we may judge from experience the amount would increase year by year. The business man whom Mr. Ruskin mentions in his "Eagle's Nest," who was not able to endure more than three days in Venice because there was no noise there, may be recommended to take up his abode in the Strand, or in some other leading thoroughfare of the metropolis, unless, indeed, he prefer the more distinct noises that characterise what is ironically called a quiet street. Perhaps a steady sound of traffic, even when broken by the shrill shrieks of news-boys, is less irritating to the nerves than the groans of hymn-singing beggars, the grating music of tuneless bands, the guttural notes of costermongers, and the by no means silent exhibition of conjurers. These gentry one and all think that the sole use of a quiet street or square is to make a noise in, and perhaps they are right. Truly what Carlyle called the "brutish Bedlamitish creation of needless noises" is a feature of the age, and an ugly feature, too.

There is no occasion to feel humble, thank goodness, after all. What a thing it is to know a clever professional engineer, who can laugh at one's enthusiastic admiration of a certain elaborate little screw-making machine at the "Inventions," and can tell one that "there's nothing in it," as Sir Charles Coldstream said of Vesuvius! It appears that the machine was not, as it was ingeniously supposed to be, invented in one whole piece by one great man "all out of his own head," with its many intricate details; it is merely a not particularly ingenious combination of several independent inventions, and "bless your heart," says the engineer, "they'd turn you out any number of things like that at any firm in George-street, Westminster." This is the spirit in which to look at inventions without feeling small; we may then regard the model of a steam-engine as "nothing particular," and may even venture to think "what a fool James Watt must have been not to see at once that the 'separate condenser' was what he wanted." Let us return to our first love; let us once more share Scaliger's admiration for him who wrote the famous "Ode to Melpomene": for the poet did invent all that (or very nearly all) "out of his own head."

We lately read of the arrival of the Earl of Carnarvon in Dublin on assuming the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It is a curious contrast to read the particulars of the Irish Viceroy's reception in that country one hundred years ago, as on Feb. 24, 1785, the Duke of Rutland was on his way to Dublin. "His Grace embarked at Holyhead last night on board his Majesty's yacht the Dorset, and arrived safe in the harbour about one o'clock this afternoon. His Grace was received at landing by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the city of Dublin. The regiments of foot in garrison lined the streets through which his Grace passed to the Castle. On his arrival he was introduced in form to the Earl of Northampton, who received him sitting under the canopy of state in the Presence-Chamber. A council met at five o'clock, and a procession was made from the Presence-Chamber to the Council-Chamber, where his Grace's commission was read, and the oaths administered, after which his Grace, having received the sword from the Earl of Northampton, and being invested with the collar of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick, the great guns in his Majesty's park, the Phoenix, were fired, and answered by the regiments on duty. His Grace then repaired to the Presence-Chamber, where he received the compliments of the nobility and others upon his safe arrival to take upon him the government of the kingdom. Next day, the Earl of Northampton, late Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, left the Castle, to embark on board his Majesty's yacht, the Dorset, on his return to England. His Grace the Duke of Rutland and the Earl of Northampton went together, in a coach drawn by six horses and preceded by a leading coach-and-six in which were the officers of state, to the South Wall. They were escorted by a squadron of horse and attended by a great number of the nobility and gentry, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and principal citizens, in their carriages."

Sir Theodore Martin gave the other day, at the Llangollen Musical Festival, a new version of a lovely stanza, which, strange to say, we owe to the memory of Dr. Johnson. No one knows anything of the "one Gifford," who is said to have written it, nor what the verses are of which it may have formed a portion. The lines, as they have been always hitherto quoted, are as follows:—

Verse sweetens toil, however rude the sound,
All at her work the village maiden sings;
Nor while she turns the giddy wheel around
Revolves the sad vicissitude of things.

As Sir Theodore knows them, they run thus:—

Song sweetens toil, how rude so'er the sound,
All at her wheel the village maiden sings;
And as she turns the giddy circle round
Revolves the sad vicissitude of things.

Since there is no manuscript authority for either version, the reader is free to choose which he likes best. Dr. Johnson, it is well known, did not always quote correctly, and was prone, as Boswell says, to change words for others which he preferred. For our part, we think Sir Theodore Martin has improved the first couplet and injured the second. It is joy of heart that calls forth a village maiden's song, and that song would scarcely sweeten toil if it had for its burden the chances and changes of this mortal life.

When a phrase has once become popular, it is used without as well as with understanding. Take, for instance, "antiseptic treatment." How many persons who speak the word "antiseptic" trippingly on the tongue know what it really means, and could give you its explanatory etymology? Why, many a gentleman who has had a University education, who is even a professor of an "ology," who employs the expression as often as ever he can (so as to appear learned), cannot give you the correct etymology, and babbles of a hybrid form compounded of the Greek "anti" and the Latin "sepio," being unable, however, to explain how you could get the termination in that way. The fact is that "antiseptic" is a coinage, though coined according to the strict rules of analogy. There is no such Greek adjective extant as "antiseptikos," though "septikos" (from "sepo"), meaning "calculated to cause putrefaction or mortification," is not so rare as many scholars seem to suppose. As for "sepo" itself, we find "doura sesepe," when Homer mentions the "rotting" of the ships in the second book of the Iliad. The "antiseptic treatment," then, means the treatment calculated to prevent "rot" or "pus" or "mortification," and has no more to do with the Latin "sepio" (to "hedge" or "block up") than with "sepio" (the "cuttle-fish," or the preparation, so called, familiar to painters); perhaps not so much.

In August, 1885, the Czar and Czarina left St. Petersburg on a visit to the Emperor of Austria, and great preparations and precautions were taken for their safety. In July, 1785, the Empress of Russia, with the Grand Duchess, left the capital, in a train of eleven coaches and upwards of 400 horsemen, on a two-months' tour. Caravans of provisions were sent forward, and every possible pains taken to accommodate the illustrious travellers.

York races, once so famous, occupied three days of last week, and drew a goodly company, as will probably always be the case in that county whereof the acres are more in number than the letters in the Bible. But the glory of the York Meeting has departed; at least, it is not what it was in the days of the famous little Gimcrack, who stood just a quarter of an inch over fourteen hands, and whose memory is still perpetuated by the Gimcrack Stakes and the Gimcrack Club at York. Not that Gimcrack was a Yorkshire horse: he was bred in Hampshire; but Yorkshiremen respect a good horse, wherever he may have been bred. In point of fact, Gimcrack was beaten on the only two occasions on which he ran at York. He was a remarkable horse in many ways: he was a little horse, he was a grey, he was the son of a grey sire and a grey dam (Cripple and Miss Elliot), he won twenty-five races out of thirty-five (including the Whip), in England; he was about the first English race-horse imported (for a while) into France, where he won a race against time (22½ miles within the hour, for Comte De Lauraguais); he belonged to more owners than is usual with a "crack" horse (to Mr. Gideon Elliot, who bred him and sold him to Mr. Green, then to Mr. Wildman, the part-owner of Eclipse, then to Lord Bolingbroke, then to Comte De Lauraguais, then to Sir Charles Bunbury, then to Lord Grosvenor); and for some few years his fee, as a stud-horse, was as high as that of the great Eclipse. At York last week, though there was nothing very remarkable, it was interesting to note what show would be made by the expensive Rattlewings, who cost 2100 gs. (900 gs. more than Gimcrack in the height of his fame) as a yearling, and who made her first appearance on any race-course in the Prince of Wales Stakes: she could get no nearer than third—for all her advantage in weight—to Gay Hermit, the winner, who cost but 800 gs. as a yearling.

Never think that you have been the first to do some great (or little) thing; it is sure to have been done before. One day a gentleman is "cracked up" in a newspaper as the first to have accomplished the ascent of the Mischabel Dom; in a day or two afterwards comes a torrent of letters stating that the first ascent was made a quarter of a century ago, and has since been achieved over and over again. But as to these Alpine peaks there are so many points to be considered; you may have got to the top (which most people would think was the sole object, and a mad one at the best), but did you start from this spot or that? Did you select the north, south, east, or west aspect? Did you reach this tip or that, which is at least a foot and a half higher? Did you bleed at the nose, or not? If you cannot answer all these questions satisfactorily, you have never "done" the peak properly at all, let alone first. Depend upon it, when the Alpine Club, with the help of extended science, turn their attention to the mountains of the moon, they will find that the man who advertises somebody's "soap" or somebody else's "blacking" will have been there before them.

Everybody (who is not engaged in grinding bones to make dividends for shareholders) must sympathise with the efforts which are being made to shorten the long hours of labour for over-worked men employed by tram-car, omnibus, and railway companies; but it seems to be the law of life that "dividends" or "increments" should be augmented by taking advantage of excessive population and consequent competition, whereby it becomes possible to avoid the employment of more men by the ingenious device of making a few work too long a time at a stretch. Besides, is it not in "labour" that the first "economy" is always practised? Do with as few "hands" as possible: this is the first and great commandment; and, if you find it necessary to reduce your expenditure, the first step, of course, is to discharge a servant or two, who may thereby be driven to starvation or the workhouse, or, at any rate, go to swell the great throng of human beings "out of work." Thus "labour" becomes "cheap." On the other hand, it is impossible to sympathise with Mr. Phillips, an "omnibus man," who confessed at a public meeting the other day—and said he was "not ashamed to confess"—that "an omnibus-man was, in a great measure, dependent on his thieving." This is most mischievous doctrine: it comes to this, that any man, who considers that he is not paid adequately for his services and position, should "make no bones about it" but "help himself" by a kind of "self-help" which Dr. Smiles would hardly commend. At that rate the clergy would be justified in making free with the "collections"; and the munificent Mr. Redpath set an excellent example. It might be well for Mr. Phillips, and for those who think with him, to call to mind what became of Mr. Redpath, and to ponder upon the story told about Zeno and the slave he was chastising for theft. "Fate," said the slave, believing that his argument must "fetch" the philosopher, "willed that I should steal." "And," rejoined the unmoved philosopher, continuing operations with a will, "that thou should'st be whipped for it."

On the 31st ult. there took place at Lillie-bridge an event at which the spirit of the swift-footed Achilles must have rejoiced "even in the halls of Hades." Walter Goodall George, hitherto amateur Champion "ped," defeated William Cummings, hitherto professional Champion "ped," in a mile-race on the "cinder-path." Mr. George, for glory's sake, thus voluntarily gave up his claim to be considered an "amateur"; and yet the world goes round in the same old way, and the wind still blows nine days out of ten from the east.

Mr. P. Lerrac is desirous to have it stated that *Madame Naudet* (Elliot Stock) was written by him in English, and is not a translation, as it was said in this Journal there was some ground for considering that it might be. This is almost a pity: for it would have been so excellent a specimen of translation. The author admits that the suggestion was not unreasonable, but accounts for it by the fact that he tried deliberately to make the conversation "Frenchy." Oddly enough, it was not in the conversation, but in a remark of the author's own (p. 254), that the use of "injury" instead of "insult" (for which the French is "injure") most strongly confirmed the erroneous impression already conceived.

A DAY IN THE COUNTRY.

Who has ever passed through the by-ways of London, the narrow streets and dark alleys that make a local tangle, often filling the traveller with dismay and hesitation, without noticing the pinched and colourless faces of the children that peep out from window and doorway? The Arabs of London are less happy than their brethren of the Desert. The fever of their life is unsoothed by fresh breezes; the sun never penetrates the darkness of their homes. Their children know nothing of those gentle influences which sweeten moments of pain and care, and supply the silver lining that, we are told, belongs to every cloud. Too often the parents live in a chronic state of insobriety; and, unless the School Board officer succeeds in reclaiming the offspring, Dishonesty and Dissipation are their early tutors. Surely, these poor children, placed, through no fault of their own, under the greatest disadvantages, and unprotected against the most terrible dangers, deserve the sympathy and assistance of everyone practising true charity.

It is pleasant, therefore, to know that children, richer and more fortunate, have shown an active interest in the sad condition of some of these waifs and strays; and the result was the "day in the country" given last week to over three hundred and fifty of the poorest and most ill conditioned boys and girls that could be picked up in the neighbourhood of Clare-market and the alleys off Drury-lane. This "outing" was the result of a suggestion made to the Editor of the *Lady's Pictorial* by a young contributor to the Children's Page of that journal, who proposed that the young competitors for the prizes offered on that page should raise a fund in order to give a treat to a number of poor children. In a few weeks a sufficient amount was subscribed and the arrangements completed. It was estimated that about three hundred children could be entertained. Tickets were printed and a gentleman connected with the paper undertook the distribution. Seeking no aid from schools or denominational institutions of any kind, for it was intended to make the "treat" unique in its character, and to invite only those not reached by any other organisation, he went himself into the slums and selected the children, as they ran like human rabbits about the streets. It must have been a labour of love—this spreading abroad a message of goodwill and hope; and the joy which illumined the faces of the children, and the energy and ingenuity they displayed in obtaining invitations for themselves and their friends, must provide for many a day materials for sweet recollection.

At last everything was settled, vans were engaged, pies were made, and cakes were baked. Then came the first disappointment. The eagerly looked-for morning dawned in rain. But it takes more than a shower to damp the ardour of young life that can blossom in the dreariness and squalor of a London slum. Accompanied by mothers and sisters and brothers, the children were all at the appointed place long before the hour for starting. The destination was Hayes-common, in Kent. With a cheer from the crowd, and hope in the hearts of everyone concerned that the sun would break through the sullen rain-clouds, and that the breeze would spring up and disperse them, the vans, laden with their laughing and shouting boys and girls, rolled down the Thames Embankment and over Blackfriars Bridge.

Our Artist has illustrated some of the events of the day. The clerk of the weather relented, and turned off the rain at the main, so that when the heather of Keston was sighted it was possible to seat the children in rows on the bank and distribute luncheon. A meat pie and a fruit pie, with a plentiful supply of ginger-beer, were provided for each. Then followed scrambles for apples, games and races were organised, while those who preferred it could ramble at will among the furze and bramble, discovering new wonders on every side, and laying in a store of health and vigour with every breath. Then tea-time was called, and another meal distributed. At last came the moment for returning. All pleasures must have a termination. Without trouble and without a hitch, the vans were filled again, and the horses' heads turned towards the great city. Who knows what good may spring from that day upon the fragrant Kentish common? And when it is mentioned that £20 covered the total expenses of the day, it is to be hoped that another year others may be found who will carry out from the smoke of London to the sunshine and mirth of the country a few of the children of poverty and misfortune whose lines are cast in the saddest places, and whose chances of pleasure are few and far between.

According to the report of the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, the amount invested in the names of the trustees is £426,729.

Reports as to the opening of the partridge-shooting season, on Tuesday, vary considerably, but the prevailing tone is favourable.

Colonel Hamilton, M.P., in the presence of a large crowd, on Tuesday opened the exhibition in Glasgow connected with the Mining Institute, Scotland.

On the recommendation of the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, the Secretary of State has reorganised the appointments in the Detective Department of Scotland-yard.

At a special meeting of the Dublin Corporation on Tuesday, the freedom of the city was conferred upon Dr. Keven O'Doherty, one of those who took part in the rebellion of 1848. He recently returned to Ireland from Australia.

A report on the working of the railways in the United Kingdom for 1884 has been issued by the Board of Trade, showing that the result was less satisfactory than for several previous years.

By order of the Duke of Cambridge, Ranger of St. James's Park, the stalls known as the Milk-walk, near Spring-gardens, have been removed; they have existed there at least a hundred and fifty years.

On Monday the three-months' term during which the Inner Temple Gardens were open to the public nightly from six until nine o'clock expired. Notwithstanding the number of children who have passed into these gardens, there has not been a single instance of damage done.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, who last week inspected the Royal Sailors' Home, Portsea, has expressed his satisfaction with the arrangements, and his sense of the benefit the institution confers on the Royal Navy. Lord George Hamilton incloses £10 to the funds of the Home.

In accepting a copy of the revised edition, in one volume, of Mr. Andrew Tuer's monograph on Bartolozzi the engraver, which, like the first edition, is dedicated by permission to the Queen, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to forward to its author copies of "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands," and "More Leaves."

The name of the Berkshire Regiment has by command of the Queen been altered to that of the Princess Charlotte of Wales' Royal Berkshire Regiment, in consideration of the gallant conduct displayed by the officers and men at the engagement near Souakim in March last. The facings will be altered from white to blue.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Mr. Irving did well to leave the Lyceum Theatre in the hands of the builders and decorators, under the skilful guidance of Mr. C. J. Phipps, while he was away in Germany for a month's holiday. He will be enabled to make his bow as Dr. Primrose this (Saturday) evening, and receive the enthusiastic welcome that is his due, conscious that he has done everything in his power to provide his friends with a more comfortable auditorium, and a loftier roof. Miss Ellen Terry will be the graceful and sympathetic Olivia; and the cast generally will be the same.

Mr. Irving's late tenant, Mr. Henry E. Abbey, inaugurated a short provincial tour of Miss Mary Anderson and company last Saturday at Stratford-on-Avon. In the primitive Memorial theatre at Shakespeare's birthplace took place a performance of "As You Like It," the chief feature of interest in which was Miss Anderson's handsome Rosalind, the fascinating American actress being at her best in the scenes with Orlando wherein she is disguised as a lad. When thoroughly at home in this part, Miss Anderson will, no doubt, be as charming in Rosalind as she is in Parthenia, the character in which she first took captive a London audience.

The Chevalier Luigi Manzotti's superbly grand historic ballet, "Excelsior," maintains its place at Her Majesty's Theatre, which its manifold attractions should fill every night. The part of the *première danseuse*, Madame Adelina Rossi, is now taken by Mlle. Limido. So modestly do the Italian management seek to hide their singularly beautiful choreographic light under a bushel, that it is the more necessary to point out that this handsome dramatic ballet of "Excelsior," illustrating the war of Civilisation against Savagery in the most wonderfully imaginative way, and set forth on the stage in a series of remarkably ingenious and elaborate evolutions and impressive tableaux, is a veritable terpsichorean masterpiece.

As Jappa, father and son, Mr. Lionel Brough and Mr. Willie Edouin, two happily mated low comedians of genuine power and humour, are reported to have made a "hit," with Miss Alice Atherton, in the new Japanese burlesque-drama of "The Japs; or, the Doomed Daimio," produced last Monday at the Prince's Theatre, Bristol. It will be in "The Japs" that MM. Brough and Edouin will inaugurate their management of the Novelty Theatre, in Great Queen-street. Their other success, "The Babes," is enjoying a prosperous provincial tour, and is supported by a lively company, of which the bright particular stars are the vivacious and accomplished sisters, Miss Dot and Miss Minnie Mario.

The fortunes of the Westminster Aquarium bid fair to revive under the brisk management of Mr. D. De Pinna, who renames it to-night "The Palace of Ten Thousand Lights."

A movement has been set on foot to establish a memorial of the late Sir Moses Montefiore in the Chelsea Hospital for Women, Fulham-road. It is to be in the form of a Montefiore ward and a Montefiore bed. Cheques should be made payable to Mr. James Debac, and crossed "London and County Bank."

Twelve ships of the Royal Navy are offered for sale. They comprise five armour-plated vessels, one old-fashioned line-of-battle ship, a sloop, and five gun-boats. The oldest of these vessels is the line-of-battle ship, which was built in 1855; the latest is the gun-vessel *Vulture*, that was launched in 1869.

Miss E. S. Busk appeals to railway travellers who sometimes leave cheap volumes in the carriages when they have finished reading them to send them, instead, to the Kyrle Society, 14, Nottingham-place, whence they will be sent on to hospitals and infirmaries, where they are much appreciated by the patients.

At Hawick, last Saturday, the memorial-stone of the new municipal buildings was laid by the Duchess of Buccleuch, and at the same time a cottage hospital, raised by voluntary subscriptions, was opened for public use. At a banquet subsequently held the Duke of Buccleuch was presented with the freedom of the burgh.

The Professorship of Welsh at St. David's College, Lampeter, vacant by the election of the Rev. John Owen to the Wardenship of the Welsh Collegiate Institution at Llandovery, has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. Owen Evans, Minor Canon of Bangor Cathedral, and Honorary Secretary to the Bangor Clerical Education Society. Mr. Evans was a classical scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, and graduated in 1877 with first-class honours in Natural Science.

At the suggestion of Lieutenant-Colonel Norman T. Horsford, Bengal Staff Corps, the trustees of the Hoseinbad Endowment, who administer the fortune of thirty-six lacs of rupees (£360,000), bequeathed by Mohammed Ali Shah, the late King of Oude, have erected at Lucknow a stately tower, 221 feet high, from the designs of Mr. R. R. Bayne, of Calcutta, for the reception of a clock of great size and power (which will be by far the largest in India), by Mr. J. W. Benson, Ludgate-hill.

From a return of the Coal Duties at 4d. and 9d. per ton received by the Corporation of the City of London, it appears that a sum of £167,374 was obtained last year from the 4d., and £376,592 from the 9d. The major portion of these sums was expended on account of the Thames Embankment and the Metropolitan Board of Works Improvement Fund. An account prepared by the Metropolitan Board of Works showed that their interest in the Coal Duty at 9d. produced £302,787, and the Wine Duty £9396, which sums had been devoted to the repayment of loans.

An exhibition promoted by the National Trade Exhibition Association was opened at Plymouth on Monday in connection with the annual congress of the Society of Architects. The Mayor of Plymouth (Mr. James) attended to inaugurate the show, and Mr. Gough, President of the society, delivered an address. He said that the great need of architects banding themselves together to discuss matters of interest to their profession became year by year more apparent, and for that purpose the Society of Architects was formed. The members have held a conference each day during the week at Plymouth.

The latest extension of the London and South-Western Company's Waterloo terminus was opened for traffic last week, and this station is now said to be the largest passenger terminus in the metropolis, covering an area of upwards of twenty acres, and extending southward from Waterloo-road to Westminster Bridge-road. The new accommodation consists of four additional double lines of rails, and five new platforms, one of which is 40 ft. in width, two 30 ft. wide each, and two 20 ft. wide each. In addition to these, the area of the cross platform at the Waterloo-road end is about 25,000 ft., being 300 ft. from north to south and 80 ft. from east to west. The station, as now enlarged, contains a total of sixteen platforms and nineteen lines of rails, having an aggregate length of more than four miles. A special feature in the arrangement of the station is the signal-box at the entrance, which is said to be the largest in England, containing 180 levers. Including the purchase of houses, lands, and compensation, the estimated entire cost of the station is said to be £350,000.

OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

"Auld Willie," as an enthusiastic Scot familiarly called Mr. Gladstone on the platform of Stonehaven Railway Station last Tuesday, has returned from his yachting trip with Sir Thomas and Lady Brassey on board the *Sunbeam*, very much improved in health. Hale and sunburnt, Mr. Gladstone appeared the picture of health to the good and canny men of Wick who sought to board the *Sunbeam* on Monday, and also to the cheering Scots whose warm greetings Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone smilingly acknowledged on Tuesday en route from Fort George Ferry to Fasque House, the seat of their host, Sir Thomas Gladstone, the ex-Premier's eldest brother. It is thought to be the intention of Mr. Gladstone to remain for a month at Hawarden Castle, where he will prepare the new political programme to be unfolded by him before his constituents at Midlothian.

Lord Randolph Churchill, just as he was on the formation of the Conservative Administration the actual though not nominal Leader of the House, promises to be the most prominent orator of the Ministerial party during the autumn. It will need all his Lordship's rhetoric and fertility of resource to cap the Liberal scroll of reform with his Tory-Democratic extinguisher.

An interview between the Marquis of Salisbury and M. De Freycinet near Dieppe is announced. Undoubtedly, a friendly conversation between the Foreign Ministers of England and France should speedily settle the question which has arisen respecting the fate of the late M. Olivier Pain in the Sudan, and which has inspired M. Henri Rochefort with some of his most rabid Anglophobia articles in the *Intransigeant*.

The Marquis of Hartington, who will be Liberal candidate for the Rossendale division of North-East Lancashire at the General Election, was called upon to address a large audience last Saturday evening in the Bethesda Chapel, Newchurch. If any odour of sanctity remained within the walls of the Bethesda Chapel, it did not deter the noble Marquis from denouncing in the heartiest fashion the persistent and malevolent opposition her Majesty's late Administration had had to encounter. Lord Hartington, in a word, hit out straight from his shoulders in a "slogging" style which was plainly keenly appreciated, cheers giving point to each strong hit at the manners and customs of Lord Randolph Churchill:—

A certain amount of inquisitiveness, not much tempered by discretion; an amount of—a great deal of—ignorance, accompanied by unlimited assurance; a good deal of fluency; some obstinacy; a total disregard of the wishes and the will of the majority, coupled with an equal disregard of the true interests of the nation, form a sufficient stock-in-trade for an Opposition which is determined, at all hazards, even at the cost of the interests of the nation, to thwart and embarrass the Government to which it is opposed.

His Lordship then went on to say that, while he was in favour of rendering the sale and transfer of land simple and cheap, he could not countenance the various plans for the forcible division of land. With regard to local government, he unanswerably said, "Relieve Parliament from what may be termed its vestry work, relieve it of a great deal which might as well and better be discharged by county and other boards, and Parliament will have more time to devote to the administration of Imperial affairs, the organisation of your finances, and the administration of the departments of government."

The Marquis of Hartington's firm objection at this same meeting to Mr. Parnell's new programme—Irish Home Rule with an Irish Parliament, in which Irish landlords and tenants could be dealt with as the Parnellite Party might please, and in which British products might, if they wished it, be taxed—is of increased importance from the fact that the hon. member for Cork stood by his colours in the able speech he made at the Dublin Mansion House banquet in his honour on Tuesday night. Mr. Parnell and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, his assiduous lieutenant, may profitably take into their serious consideration the statesman-like admonition of the noble Marquis that "the time will, in my opinion, inevitably come when, in consequence of such action of the Irish party, any minor political differences which may exist among parties in this country will be comparatively obliterated, and means will be found by which a practically-united Parliament, representing a practically-united people, will impose a firm and a decided veto upon proposals which are in their nature so fatal and so mischievous to the integrity of this Empire and the prosperity of its people."

The Marquis of Ripon has delivered also an important address. It was at Ripon, on Monday. It was animated with the same breadth of view with which the noble Marquis's speeches on India are instinct, and counselled the new electorate to trust the Liberals to carry out the looming reforms in connection with the land, local self-government, relief of the poor, and likewise a just foreign policy.

Candidates, Conservative and Liberal, are industriously making known their views to the constituencies they are courting. A sensible plan of publishing his political sentiments has been hit upon in East St. Pancras by Mr. Thomas Eccleston Gibb, who has sent to each householder his elaborate address in pamphlet form. It proves him to be a thoroughly experienced politician of Liberal views. In the Chelsea Division, Mr. A. B. Whitmore has come forward as the Conservative candidate, and a good one, too, under the cheery auspices of Sir Algernon Borthwick.

As Baron Henry De Worms and Mr. Boord cannot either bring himself to retire from candidature for Greenwich, the Liberal candidate should stand a good chance of getting in.

Lord Zetland has made a return of 20 per cent on their last half-year's rents to his Yorkshire tenants.

The new telegraph cable from Lerwick Head to Stronsay, has been successfully laid by the telegraph-ship *Monarch*.

Two ladies, who were recently captured in Greece by brigands from Epirus, have been released, their friends having paid for them, as ransom, the sum of eight thousand Turkish pounds. The ladies were not ill-treated while detained.

Orders have been given for the Channel Squadron to proceed to sea and cruise along the coast of Scotland until about the middle of November, when the ships are to return to their respective ports.

The total imports at Liverpool during the past week of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada were:—851 cattle, 862 sheep, and 4876 quarters of beef; against the preceding week's arrivals of 2495 cattle, 1050 sheep, and 6295 quarters of beef.

The Mayor of Hull made, last week, a public presentation to Captain Jones, of the Wilson Liner *Chicago*, of a barometer and a special purse of sixteen guineas, awarded by the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, in recognition of services rendered in the rescue of the crew of the brigantine *Feodore*, of St. John's, Newfoundland, in the Atlantic in February last, under circumstances displaying great bravery. At the same time, Mr. William Rea, the chief officer of the *Chicago*, was the recipient of the society's silver medal and four guineas, and five of the crew received £2 each for having put off in a boat and rescued the crew of the *Feodore*, a heavy sea running at the time.



1. The girls' race. 2. "Far from the Madding Crowd." 3. The luncheon. 4. Heather; for bouquets or brooms? 5. Had never seen a ladybird before! 6. A young lady of the party.



HIGH TIDE: THE DRAW-BRIDGE UP.



THE DRAW-BRIDGE DOWN.

THE INTENDED NEW BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES AT THE TOWER.

A TRIP TO NORWAY.*

Christiania, Aug. 21.

Before leaving Bergen, notice should be taken of the fine new road on the north of the town, entitled the *Drammensvei*, or Grog-way. This magnificent thoroughfare is the outcome of the licensing system of the country. The liquor-laws of both Norway and Sweden have many distinct and important features. The authorities may refuse to grant any license for the retail sale of spirits within their district. They have also the power to grant a monopoly of the spirit trade in a town or district to a company, which is bound to pay the whole of its profits to the Municipality, after providing a dividend of five per cent to its shareholders. This system is in force in Bergen. At most of the shops, spirits can only be purchased by the bottle, and there are, consequently, few opportunities for dram-drinking; in fact, it is not allowed to serve a customer with two glasses at one shop until two hours have elapsed since he had the first. With the profits which the Bergen Corporation has received from the company they have constructed the *Drammensvei*, hence its name.

As I have said, the best way of getting into the heart of the country is to take the railway from Bergen to Vossevangen. I remember when this line was first opened, two years ago, and what a sensation it created. The train used to stop about ten minutes at each station to permit the passengers to take a stroll on the platform and survey the scenery, which all down the line is remarkably fine, and to allow the inhabitants to come and inspect the little locomotive. Someone suggested that these stoppages were really for the benefit of the diminutive engine, for he was indeed a little fellow, and a dissipated little fellow, too. His size suggested the bright red engines in the toy-shop windows, while he smoked and drank prodigiously. All the officials of the line gathered round him at every stoppage, and gazed admiringly at his form. Some even went so far as to pat him affectionately. Then they poured water down his funnel, and, as if he could not absorb sufficient liquid that way, they dropped oil into all his joints from a kind of teapot. Now, however, the novelty has worn off, and the little engine is allowed to do his work without such tender consideration.

From Vossevangen we took carriages to Gudvangen. The road runs through some of the finest scenery in southern Norway, past the great fosse falling into the Corsair's Cauldron, and through the Neroldas gorge. The posting-station at Gudvangen is exceedingly comfortable. Arriving in the twilight, just in time for *afteinsmad*, or the evening meal, we found the table laid out with dainty dishes. There were little fish-patties, somewhat resembling cheese-cakes, the fish in the centre having been beaten to a cream and flavoured; there was salmon served in several ways; there was a mince-cake-pie, which, not having the culinary knowledge of G. A. S., I will not attempt to describe beyond saying that it seemed to be a mixture of pork and veal and other white meats pounded to a paste, mixed with flour and milk, and afterwards baked. This was served with French beans and a rich, creamy sauce. I cannot say if I have conveyed any idea of the dish, but it was exceedingly appreciated by hungry travellers, and it was called "kjud-pie."

We met at Gudvangen, a party of mighty hunters bound for the mountains after the lordly reindeer, and we arranged to accompany them on the morrow. Accordingly, we all took boat in the morning to Fretheim on the Aurland Fjord. Here we are met by an old hunter who is to be our guide, philosopher, and friend. He is a good type of the frank and fearless Norseman, and, though his English is at first slightly puzzling, we soon manage to establish an understanding, probably owing to the mastery which we have attained over the mysteries of the Norsk tongue. Noticing a peculiarity about the eyes of our guide, I am informed that he has only lately recovered his sight. He has always enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most daring hunters on the mountains, and would often go out by himself. On one occasion he had left the village in the valley, and had gone after the bucks on the mountains, where the snow still lay many feet deep. After several days he came on the trail of the deer. Swiftly getting round the hill on the right side of the wind (for the animals are peculiarly sensitive and wary, and if you follow the wind they get scent of your presence, and are off at once), he waited for their approach. Soon a fine buck came in sight. Lying on the snow he fired. Whether there was some flaw in the cartridge, or whether he had not properly closed the breech, cannot be ascertained, but the cartridge exploded in his face and blinded him. He had the presence of mind to realize his position. He was many miles away from any habitation, and there was little chance of his finding his way back to the valley without assistance. He felt sure, however, that he had taken straight aim at the deer, and that if the bullet had only travelled he had still a hope of life. Calculating to a nicety the situation where the deer stood, he commenced to crawl in the direction on his hands and knees. All was dark around him, for his sight was completely gone; but his remaining senses seemed to be intensified, and, going to the spot, his courage was rewarded by his feeling the still warm carcase of the animal lying dead upon the snow. Here were food and covering until his friends, noticing his absence, should come in search of him. So practised was he in the use of his knife that he did not require the use of his eyes to strip off the skin, and so obtain a protection against the severity of the weather. For three days he lived upon the raw flesh, when he was rescued by a search-party from the village. After his health was thoroughly restored, he had undergone an operation and recovered his sight. Under his guidance we now placed ourselves.

Reindeer shooting in Norway is attended with considerable risk and inconvenience. In case of mishap, you are far removed from the means of relief or remedy. Making our way up the mountains we reached a *sæter*, or cow-house, where the guns and stores and other impedimenta of our friends had arrived before them. These *sætters* are the habitations of the women who mind the cows on the mountains. Travellers are invariably received with hospitality, and the fare which can be obtained at these establishments is always fresh, and good of its kind. After leaving the *sæter* we have to rely upon our own resources. Two hardy Norwegian ponies, with long tails and flowing manes, had been procured to convey baggage, and the journey was resumed. We were two days reaching the spot upon which the camp of our modern Nimrods was to be pitched. At last the summit of the mountain was scaled and preparations for erecting a tent commenced. We were profuse in our offers of help, but as our experience was limited to the arrangement of garden umbrellas, after one or two attempts on our parts, a kindly-disposed hunter suggested that our tramp had probably fatigued us, and we might prefer to rest while they fixed the tent. Soon everything was settled and we were ready for serious business. We made a tour of the mountain side, but the old hunter, who thought we were remarkably well placed, said we must wait for a time in the tide of events, so we returned to camp for the night. Next morning another survey was made, but no reindeer were in sight, so it was proposed that as the deer would not come to us, we would go to the

deer, and set out accordingly. This day our exertions were rewarded. About noon we plainly saw, on a snow field about a mile away, a couple of fine bucks. Fortunately, the wind was blowing towards us from them; so we were enabled to approach. Our sporting friends were now all activity, and it was with difficulty that we followed them round the mountain, over boulders and crannies, down the valley, and up the other side. In fact, "the other side" we took a good deal on trust; for, before we reached the top, we heard two shots fired, and, when we joined our companions, they were busy cutting up the reward of their good marksmanship.

Our ambition now being satisfied, and having been as near in "at the death" as we might reasonably expect, and our artist having filled many pages in his sketch-book, we determined to continue our journey. We joined the steam-boat again on the Sogne Fjord, and proceeded upon our way, taking the road to Christiania at Lardalooen. After roughing it on the mountains, we accepted the beds of the wayside inns, short and ill-made as they are, with renewed delight. But we were amply repaid for all the discomforts of the road by the glorious views that greeted us all around, and by the draughts of pure, invigorating air that gave brain and lungs strength and freshness. Postal arrangements on the road are somewhat irregular. As we reached the capital before a letter deposited at either of the stations would do, we acted as our own postmen, and sent our despatches to England from Christiania.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution, held on Thursday, the 3rd inst., at its house, John-street, Adelphi, the thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were voted to Mr. John Roberts, one of the crew of the Orme's Head life-boat, in recognition of his services on the occasion of the rescue of four persons from a pleasure-boat, in danger off Llandudno, during a heavy gale from the south-west on Aug. 10. When returning to shore the life-boat was capsized by a sudden heavy squall, but immediately righted, and her crew and passengers regained her with the exception of one man, who would, in all probability have lost his life had not Roberts supported him until they were both picked up by the life-boat. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were also awarded to Captain Bain and Mr. James Crawford Crawford, for going out in the Moray Firth life-boat, in the absence of the regular crew, and assisting to save the crew of nine men of the barque Himalaya, of Tredestrand, Norway, which was totally wrecked off Findhorn, Scotland, during a gale from the north, on Aug. 13. Rewards amounting to £136 were granted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during the past month. Among the contributions lately received by the institution were £5 2s. 9d. collected on board the s.s. Aorangi, and £2 offertory on board H.M.S. Northampton. Reports were read from the district inspectors of life-boats on their recent visits to life-boat stations.

BIRTH.

On the 23rd ult., at 2, St. Mary Abbott's-terrace, Kensington West, the wife of W. Callingham, Esq., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGE.

On the 25th ult., at the parish church, Howth, in the county of Dublin, by the Rev. Robert S. Kerr, M.A., Rector, Henry William Jackson, of 44, FitzWilliam-square, Dublin, barrister-at-law, youngest son of Henry Jackson, of Cara House, Clones, in the county of Monaghan, to Bella Emily, younger daughter of William Lane Joynt, of The Grange, Raheny, in the county of Dublin.

DEATHS.

On the 21st ult., suddenly, at Rainow, near Macclesfield, Cheshire, Robert Thorp, son of the late Samuel Thorp, of Rainow, aged 62.

On the 25th ult., at Teddington, Middlesex, Horatio Barrow Lonsdale, late of Mexico, aged 76.

On the 30th ult., Mary, widow of the above, aged 74.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died. NOW on VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. Is.

ANNO DOMINI, THE SEARCH FOR BEAUTY, and "The Chosen Five," by EDWIN LONG, R.A. These celebrated Pictures, with other Works, are ON VIEW at the GALLERIES, 108, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. This Theatre will REOPEN this EVENING, SEPT. 5, at Eight o'clock, with *OLIVIA*, by W. G. Wills, Dr. Primrose, Mr. Henry Irving; *Olivia*, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open Ten to Five, where seats can be booked in advance or by letter or telegram. Carriages 11.15.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—MR. WILSON BARRETT, Lessee and Manager. EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, will be enacted a New Play, in four acts and fourteen scenes, by Henry A. Jones and Wilson Barrett, entitled *HOODMAN BLIND*. New scenery by Messrs. W. Hann and T. E. Ryan. Incidental music and overture by Mr. Edward Jones. Produced under the sole direction of Mr. Wilson Barrett. Messrs. Wilson Barrett, E. S. Willard, C. Cooper, E. Price, G. Walton, C. Hulson, C. Fulton, Evans, Bernage, Elliott, &c., and George Barrett. Miss Eastlake, Meddames Huntley, Cooke, Clitherow, &c. Prices: Private Boxes, £1 1s. to 29s.; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Upper Boxes, 2s. Box-office open from 9 to 5. No fees of any kind. Doors open at 7.30. Carriages at Eleven.—**BUSINESS MANAGER**, Mr. J. H. Colbome. **MORNING PERFORMANCE OF HOODMAN BLIND**. This day, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, at Two. Doors open at 1.30.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN LONDON.
THE NEW AND DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT
Of the world-famed

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
ALL THROUGH THE SUMMER.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
And on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three as well.
Doors open at 2.30 and 7. Tickets and places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, from 9.30 to 7. No fees of any description.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.
The SUMMER SERVICE of FAST TRAINS is now running to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer.
TOURIST FORTNIGHTLY, and FRIDAY or SATURDAY TO TUESDAY TICKETS are ISSUED by all Trains.
A CHEAP DAY TRIP TO THE SEASIDE.—To CLACTON-ON-SEA, Walton-on-Naze, and Harwich, Daily, leaving LIVERPOOL-STREET at 9.10 a.m. on Sundays, 8.30 a.m. on Mondays, and 7.5 a.m. on other days.
For full particulars see bills.
London, Sept. 5, 1885. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

DOVER AND OSTEND LINE.—Accelerated Conveyance of the Travellers from London to Brussels (3½ hours), to Cologne (15 hours), to Berlin (26 hours), to Vienna (30 hours), to Milan, via the St. Gothard (35 hours), and to every great city on the Continent; also to the East, via Brindisi (63 hours). Single and Return Through Tickets at very reduced rates (50 lb. of Luggage gratis). On board of the Mails, Beds against Sea-Sickness, Refreshments, Private Cabins, Stewardesses, &c.
Two services daily, in correspondence with the International Mail and Express Trains. Direct German Carriages and Sleeping-Cars.
Agencies—at London, 63, Gracechurch-street; at Dover, 3, Strand-street; at Ostend, at Brussels, 90, Montagne de la Cour; at Cologne, 12, Domhof; at Berlin, Vienna, Milan, &c.
Daily Conveyance of Ordinary and Special Parcels.

MONTÉ CARLO.—SUMMER SEASON.
The series of the Extraordinary Musical Entertainments having terminated with the Winter Season, the usual Concerts, directed by Mr. Romeo Accursi, will be continued daily until further notice.
SEA-BATHING AT MONACO.
Villas and Private Houses and Apartments for every taste, and at every price. The beach, like that of Trouville, is covered with the softest sand, and at the Grand Hôtel des Bains comfortable apartments, with board, for families, can be had at reasonable prices.

SWISS POSTAL SERVICE.—During the Summer Season will be commenced the complete Alpine Routes, as follows:—The Simplon, Splügen, Bernardino, Brünig, Furka, Oberalp, Schyn, Jaller, Albul, Flüela, Lukmanier, Landquart, Landquart, Bernina, Maloja, Engadine-Tirol, Aigle, Châtelain d'Uer, Bulle-Saanen, Thun-Saanen, and Brunnen Einsiedeln.
A star Postal Service, with comfortable Post-Carriages, with Coups and Banquettes.
The fares are regulated by the Swiss Government. Extra Post-Carriages can be obtained on most of these routes, to secure which, or the ordinary courses, address Swiss Post Offices, and the Tourist Offices of Messrs. Cook and Son, and Gaze and Son, of London.

THE PROPOSED TOWER BRIDGE.

Our Illustrations give two Views of the intended Bridge across the Thames, immediately below the Tower of London, which the Corporation of the City of London are about to erect, having received the sanction of Parliament. The want of a bridge at this spot has long been recognised for the relief of the congested traffic over London Bridge, as well as for the accommodation of the East-End of London, and for the improvement of the communication between the north and south sides of the river, below London Bridge. Mr. Horace Jones, the City architect, Past President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, had, by direction of the Corporation, at various times since 1876, prepared a series of schemes and reports on this subject. A Committee of the House of Commons had reported strongly on the propriety of improving the means of communication between the north and south sides of the river below London Bridge, and had suggested that the Corporation should take upon itself the task of erecting a bridge, with mechanical openings, below the tower. The Corporation referred the question to the Bridge House Committee, of which Mr. Frank Green was then chairman, and the committee directed Mr. Horace Jones to prepare designs for this purpose. After mature deliberation the committee selected one on the bascule principle, and the Court of Common Council, adopting this selection in October, 1884, referred it back to the Bridge House Committee, by whom, with Mr. Thomas Beard as chairman, the necessary steps were taken for obtaining an Act of Parliament. This design is in effect that which has been approved by Parliament, and which received the Royal assent on Aug. 14. The plan of the constructive ironwork, and the machinery necessary to work the mechanical openings of the central span, had been indicated in the general design; but these features of it have received great consideration, and some important and valuable improvements have been added, by Mr. T. Wolfe Barry, the well-known engineer, who was associated with Mr. Jones; and his skill and experience have signally contributed to successfully obtaining the Act of Parliament.

Our Illustrations show the bridge, open and closed. As will be seen, the bridge portion is carried by two massive picturesque Gothic towers, in which provision is made for the necessary machinery for opening and closing the centre span, so as to allow the largest shipping to pass through. Lifts are provided on either side, as well as an internal staircase, for the use of foot-passengers; these lifts communicate immediately with the upper footway, so that the foot-traffic will never be interrupted. The centre leaves of the bridge, when open, will be flush with the pier, thus leaving a clear opening, or freeway, of 200 ft. for the shipping to pass. When the bridge is closed, there will still be sufficient height, at high water, for the ordinary traffic of the river to pass under. The approach roads and footway will be 60 ft. in width; the land spans of the bridge about 62 ft., and the centre span will be 50 ft. wide. The two land spans will be suspended, as shown in our Illustration. The materials proposed to be used are, for the lower part of the piers, up to the parapet-line of the bridge, grey granite; for the upper portion of the towers, a hard red brick, with Portland or other hard stone dressings. The style of architecture will be that of the sixteenth century, allowing scope for a picturesque treatment.

The opening, the passing of a vessel, and the closing of the bridge could be accomplished in four or five minutes; but if it took even double that time, once or twice in the course of a day, it would be no material interference with the road traffic.

Mr. John Plummer, a working collier, has been appointed a mining inspector for the county of Durham.

Mr. Andrew Reed has been appointed Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, vice Colonel Bruce, resigned. Mr. Reed entered the Royal Irish Constabulary as Sub-Inspector. He was secretary to the Inspector-General, and in due time he became Assistant Inspector-General.

Sir Robert Fowler, M.P., the Lord Mayor, returned to the Mansion House on Monday night, after a brief stay in Scotland and Ireland. On Thursday he attended the Master-Cutler's feast at Sheffield. It has been arranged that the Lord Mayor and the members and officers of the Corporation will pay an official visit to West Ham Park next Thursday. The civic party will drive round the park, and partake of a déjeuner in the Church Hall, Meeson-road, Portway. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will give a ball at the Mansion House on Friday, Oct. 9, when many of the provincial Mayors and other municipal dignitaries will be in London on the occasion of the celebration of the jubilee of the reformed Corporations.

A great demonstration in honour of the passing of the Manchester Ship Canal Bill was held at Eccles on Monday. The streets were thronged with holiday folk from an early hour. The public buildings and houses were gay with bunting, devices, and mottoes, and triumphal arches spanned the streets. In the afternoon there was a procession through the principal thoroughfares, Mr. Daniel Adamson and the Ship Canal Provisional Committee being fêted on the occasion. An ox was roasted whole in a field in the neighbourhood, and was distributed to the poor. In the evening several public meetings were held, at which addresses were delivered by Mr. D. Adamson and others. An illuminated address was presented to Mr. Adamson.

In London last week 2413 births and 1371 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 276, and the deaths 155, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 5 from smallpox, 55 from measles, 12 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 45 from whooping-cough, 14 from enteric fever, 3 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 121 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and 6 from choleraic diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs were 201, exceeding by 36 the corrected weekly average. Different forms of violence caused 52 deaths: 46 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 19 from fractures and contusions, 7 from burns and scalds, 4 from drowning, 1 from poisoning, and 7 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. In Greater London 3111 births and 1177 deaths were registered.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of the Royal Commission "to inquire and report upon the extent, nature, and probable causes of the depression now or recently prevailing in various branches of trade and industry, and whether it can be alleviated by legislative or other measures." The names of the commissioners are the Earl of Idlesleigh, the Earl of Dunraven, the Right Hon. George Scatcherd-Booth, Sir James Joseph Allport, Mr. John Aird, Mr. Thomas Birtwhistle, Mr. Lionel Louis Cohen, Mr. James Porter Corry, Mr. David Dale, Mr. Charles James Drummond, Mr. William Farrer Ecroyd, Mr. Henry Hicks Gibbs, Mr. William Henry Houldsworth, Mr. William Lawrie Jackson, Mr. George Auldjo Jamieson, Mr. Neville Lubbock, Mr. Philip Albert Muntz, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Robert Harry Inglis Palgrave, Mr. Charles Mark Palmer, Mr. William Pearce, Mr. Bonamy Price, and Mr. Samuel Storey. Mr. George Herbert Murray is appointed secretary to the commission.

* Continued from the *Illustrated London News* of Aug. 22; and referring to Illustrations published on Aug. 29.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty enjoys good health, and walks and drives daily, with Princess Beatrice and others, in the neighbourhood of Balmoral. Wednesday week being the anniversary of the birthday of the lamented Prince Consort, the Hereditary Grand Duke, the Gentlemen in Waiting, and Dr. Profert, together with the servants and tenants on the Queen's estates, assembled at the obelisk at twelve o'clock and drank to the memory of his Royal Highness. Dr. Profert presented to Princess Beatrice a phaeton, pony, and set of harness, as a marriage present from her Majesty's Scotch servants and tenants, most of whom were present. Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, and Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron Von Pawell Rammingen were present on Thursday at the Highland gathering at Braemar, and received an enthusiastic welcome. The sports were very successful. On Friday Prince Henry of Battenberg and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse went out deer-stalking. Princess Frederica and Baron Von Pawell Rammingen dined with the Queen and the Royal family. The Queen visited Braemar on Saturday. Her Majesty, who looked well, was accompanied by the Countess of Errol and two other ladies. The return journey was made on the south side of the Dee. The Right Hon. Sir Richard Cross arrived at Balmoral Castle as Minister in attendance, and had the honour of dining with the Queen. On Sunday morning Divine service was conducted at the castle in the presence of the Queen, the Royal family, and the household; the Rev. A. Campbell officiating. The Duchess of Albany dined with her Majesty. Sir R. Cross and the Rev. A. Campbell had the honour of being invited. The Queen went out on Monday morning with Princess Beatrice, and her Majesty drove in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Frederica. Prince Henry of Battenberg went out deer-stalking. Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, her Majesty's grandson, arrived at the castle from Cumberland Lodge. The Right Hon. Sir R. Cross had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal family. Deputations from the Town Councils of Edinburgh and Glasgow were received by the Queen at Balmoral on Tuesday morning, when addresses of congratulation to her Majesty and to Princess Beatrice on her marriage were presented. Prince Louis of Battenberg has been promoted to be Commander in her Majesty's Fleet.

The Prince of Wales has been enjoying himself in Norway; the Princess, with their daughters, honouring Gmunden with her presence. Her Royal Highness, with her daughters, is expected to arrive at Copenhagen at the end of the present week. On Wednesday week the Prince went from Voss Skaveln to Gudvangen, whence his Royal Highness proceeded, in the Osborne, to Drontheim. The Royal yacht Osborne arrived at Molde yesterday week. The Prince took tea on board the Sunbeam (which arrived the previous evening), Mr. Gladstone and Sir T. Brassey afterwards dining with his Royal Highness on board the Osborne. The town was gaily decorated with flags in honour of the illustrious visitors. The weather was fine on Saturday last, and the Sunbeam left in the afternoon for Lerwick, Shetland. The Prince of Wales landed at Drontheim on Sunday evening, under a salute from the fort. There was no guard of honour. The quays and streets were crowded with people, who gave his Royal Highness a very cordial reception. The Prince also received a hearty welcome from the Municipality. Mr. F. Egberg, Principal Chamberlain, went on board the yacht to welcome his Royal Highness on behalf of the King, accompanied by the General in command of the military district and the Governor of the province of Drontheim. Mr. J. Michell, British Consul-General for Norway, also paid his respects to the Prince. The Prince left for Stockholm on Tuesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Lord Wolseley, and other distinguished visitors arrived by special train at Aylesbury on Saturday evening, and proceeded to Waddesdon Manor on a visit to Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, M.P. The Duke left Charing-cross Station on Monday afternoon for Ashford, en route to Eastwell Park, whither the Duchess and her children had preceded him. The Duke was accompanied by a few friends who will be the guests of his Royal Highness during the first week of the partridge-shooting.

The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert sailed from Sheerness yesterday week for Hamburg, with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on board. On the previous day their Royal Highnesses entertained the Prince of Leiningen at dinner on board the Victoria and Albert, which was moored for the night under the lee of the flag-ship Duncan. The Victoria and Albert was obliged by the gale to anchor at Flushing, whence it sailed on Saturday for Antwerp.

Prince and Princess Christian have left Cumberland Lodge for Germany.

The infant daughter of Major the Hon. H. C. and Mrs. Legge was christened on Friday last week, at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks. The Queen stood sponsor, and was represented by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely; the Hon. Mrs. Harrie Bourke and Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. E. Boscawen, C.B., Coldstream Guards, were also sponsors. The child wore a pearl and diamond cross, the gift of her Majesty, and received the Queen's names.

The marriage of Lieutenant Edward Noble Price, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Carysfort, and Miss Josephine Raphaella, second daughter of the late Count Rosario de Messina, formerly of Bagnara, Calabria, South Italy, and late of Valetta, Malta, was celebrated in the private chapel of the Archbishop of Palermo, Naples, last week. The bride wore a dress of white damask and satin, embroidered and trimmed with Brussels lace, and her veil was fastened by a diamond star and tiara of diamonds, and she wore necklace and earrings of the same precious stones. His Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of Palermo officiated. After the blessing of the ring and the benediction by his Eminence, the bride was given away, at the foot of the altar, by Count Francesco Messina, her brother. The Cardinal-Archbishop afterwards said mass, during which both bride and bridegroom partook of holy communion. After the Thanksgiving, his Eminence invited the bridal party and a small number of guests who had assisted at the ceremony, including Prince de Belmonte and Chevalier Mazzarelli, the two witnesses, to breakfast.

Sir Matthew White Ridley has been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in the room of Sir Henry Holland, now Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

At Kennington Oval last Saturday the match between Surrey and Yorkshire ended in a victory for Yorkshire by three wickets, the scores being Surrey, 187 and 202; Yorkshire, 268 and 122. At Maidstone, Kent beat Middlesex by four wickets, scoring 193 and 138, against 187 and 143.

The new West Park at Hull was last Saturday opened by the Mayor, Mr. A. K. Rollit, in the presence of many thousands of persons. The Corporation attended in state, and the artillery and rifle regiments were also present. The members of the Corporation and others were afterwards entertained by the Mayor in a large marquee on the ground.

THE CHURCH.

In accordance with previous announcements, the Chapel Royal, St. James's, Whitehall, and the Savoy are closed for Divine service, and will remain so until Sunday, Oct. 4.

Dean Howson, of Chester, has been ordered by his medical advisers to take complete rest for some time. The Dean left on Monday for a month's sojourn in Scotland.

The University of Oxford having conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Bishop Ellicott, as chairman of the New Testament Revision Company, a subscription is being raised in the diocese of Gloucester to have his portrait painted and placed in the gallery at the palace with the historic portraits of eminent Bishops of the see.

Dr. Bickersteth, Bishop of Exeter, who is staying with his family in the vicinity of Chagford, Devon, has met with an accident. He had returned from a drive, and was about to alight from his carriage, when the horse started and he was thrown into the road, receiving a severe cut on the forehead. His Lordship is progressing favourably.

The Right Rev. Ashton Oxenden, who for some five or six years held the Bishopric of Montreal, has been compelled to resign the incumbency of St. Stephen's, Canterbury, together with the rural deanery, through ill-health. The Bishop will leave England in October for Biarritz.

St. Michael's Church, Bishop's Stortford, was reopened by the Bishop of St. Albans last Saturday. The chancel of the ancient structure has undergone a thorough renovation. The architect was Mr. Blomfield; and it was principally through the liberality of Mr. J. L. Wigan that the work has been undertaken and carried out.

Last Saturday evening the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, Vicar of Tallarn-green, near Malpas, was killed under sad circumstances. While he was passing a grain-laden cart on the highway, a labourer seated on the top fell to the ground, and the prongs of a pitchfork in his hand entered the rev. gentleman's body, causing instant death.

The following are the preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral appointed for the present month:—Sept. 6: Morning, the Rev. Prebendary Wilson, Vicar of Tottenham; evening, the Rev. Canon Carter.—13th: Morning, the Rev. Minor Canon Gilbertson; evening, the Rev. Charles Gore.—20th: Morning, the Rev. Prebendary Moore, Rector of Holy Trinity, Paddington; evening, the Rev. C. C. Elcum, Vicar of St. Agnes', Liverpool.—27th: Morning, the Bishop of Bedford; evening, the Rev. R. R. Bristow, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Lewisham. The Rev. Scott Holland will occupy the pulpit on Sunday afternoons, being the Canon in residence for the month.

At Westminster Abbey the preachers for September are:—Sunday, 6th, at 10 a.m., the Rev. J. H. Cheadle, Minor Canon; 13th, at 10 a.m., the Rev. E. G. Hale, Vicar of St. Silas, Pentonville; 20th, at 10 a.m., the Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, Minor Canon; 27th, at 10 a.m., the Rev. D. Wood, Vicar of Cropredy, Oxfordshire. Canon Duckworth will preach each Sunday at the three o'clock service.

The Vicar of St. Silas', Hull, the Rev. Pownoll Kendall, has been presented by the Baroness Willoughby De Eresby to the livings of Spilsby and Hundleby, Lincolnshire.—The Rev. the Hon. Canon Gordon, Guardian of the Spiritualities of the diocese of Salisbury, has instituted the Rev. W. Pattison Kerr, D.D., to the vicarage of Hermitage, Dorset, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. John Blennerhassett, on the presentation of the Crown.

On Sunday, the 23rd ult., the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, attended by the Rev. G. Glendinning Nash, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Woburn-square, consecrated, under the commission of the Bishop of London, the new church of Christ Church, Eggischorn, Switzerland. The church, which has been vested in the Colonial and Continental Church Society, has been built on one of the loftiest of the church sites in Europe, it being 7200 ft. above the sea; and is mainly intended for the English and American visitors at the Mountain Hotel, the nearest village, Fiesch, being nearly 4000 ft. below.

A series of eloquent sermons was delivered in the new church at Peel, Isle of Man, last week, in commemoration of the opening of this beautiful structure by the Archbishop of York on Aug. 26 of last year.

A painted memorial-window has been placed in the east end of the new aisle of the parish church of Chipping Ongar, Essex, in memory of the late Rev. E. Fisher, who was for thirty years Rector of the parish. The window, which represents the Transfiguration, was presented by the Rev. F. Fisher, Vicar of Fulham, a son of the late Rector.—The internal appearance of Hamworthy church has lately been much improved by the addition of a two-light window, representing Faith and Hope, the artists being Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich and London.—The church of Castleconnell has received an addition to its painted glass of a window from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, London, given by relatives in memory of Mrs. Vandeleur, of Ballinacourt. The subject is the appearance of Christ to Mary Magdalen after his resurrection.

THE NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL YACHT-RACE.

We lately gave an illustration of the cutter-yacht Genesta, belonging to Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., which has been sent to New York expressly to compete with any American yacht in the contests off Sandy Hook, to take place on Monday and Wednesday next, for the yachting championship of both hemispheres. Her competitor has now been selected by the American yachting authorities; and the Puritan, belonging to the Eastern Yacht Club, is therefore represented in our illustration. The Puritan is one of the two yachts built especially for the sailing championships of the United States to defend their claim to the "America" challenge cup. The other is the Priscilla, which was built for Messrs. James Gordon Bennett and Douglas, of the New York Yacht Club. The Puritan is a centre-board sloop, painted white, and is a smart-looking craft. She was built for the members of the Eastern Yacht Club, from the designs of Mr. Edward Burgess; her builders were Messrs. Lawley and Son, of South Boston. She measures 80 ft. length, on the water-line, 23 ft. breadth of beam, and her draught of water is 8 ft. 2 in. She has a leaden keel of 25 tons weight, and has 20 tons more of lead moulded to fit inside. Her mainmast, of Oregon pine, is 77 ft. from heel to head; and her bowsprit is 38 ft. long outboard. The mainsail is laced to the boom; the rig is almost identical with that of our English cutters; but, the mast being stepped farther forward, she carries a much larger mainsail. In her hull, she differs from the English type of vessels, in that she has a centre-board, and, with a much lighter draught of water, has very much greater breadth of beam in proportion to her length. The Puritan beat the Priscilla in the race for the Goelet Cup, at Newport, with a fresh breeze blowing, on Aug. 3, and in another race subsequently; for which performances she has been chosen to contend with the British yacht Genesta, in the international match at New York next week.

OBITUARY.

SIR EDWARD VAVASOUR, BART.

Sir Edward Vavasour, second Baronet, of Hazlewood, in the county of York, died on the 23rd ult., aged seventy. He was eldest son of the late Hon. Edward Marmaduke Stourton (second son of Charles Philip, sixteenth Lord Stourton), who assumed, by Royal license, in 1826, the surname and arms of Vavasour only, and was created a Baronet in 1826. Sir Edward succeeded his father March 15, 1847, and, dying unmarried, is himself succeeded by his nephew, now Sir William Edward Vavasour, third Baronet, born in 1846, and married in 1870 to Mary Theresa, second daughter of Mr. Edward Weld, of Lulworth Castle, in the county of Dorset, by whom he has issue.

SIR JAMES WALKER.

Sir James Walker, K.C.M.G., C.B., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands, died on the 28th ult., aged seventy-six, at Southerton, Devon. He was last surviving son of Mr. Andrew Walker, J.P., of Edinburgh, received his education at the High School and University of that city, and entered the Civil Service in 1825. He was successively Governor of Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Trinidad, the Windward Islands, and of the Bahamas. The decoration of C.B. was given to him in 1860, and that of K.C.M.G. in 1869. Sir James married, 1839, Anne, youngest daughter of the Hon. George Bland, of Trinidad.

SIR J. DOUGLAS.

Sir John Douglas, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary at Ceylon, on the 23rd ult. He was born in 1836, the youngest son of the late General Sir James Dawes Douglas, G.C.B., a distinguished Peninsular officer, and was educated at Rugby, and graduated at University College, Oxford. From 1859 to 1869, he was employed in the Civil Service of the Mauritius, from 1869 to 1876 in that of Ceylon, and from 1876 to 1878, as Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlement. In 1878, he became Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon. The companionship of St. Michael and St. George was conferred on him in 1875 and the dignity of Knight Commander in 1883. He belonged to the Queensberry branch of the illustrious house of Douglas. Sir John married, in 1871, Alice Ann, daughter of Piers Calverley Claughton, D.D., Bishop of Colombo, and leaves issue.

SIR HARRY ST. GEORGE ORD.

Major-General Sir Harry St. George Ord, G.C.M.G., C.B., late Royal Engineers, died suddenly, at Homburg, on the 20th ult., aged sixty-six. He was son of Captain Harry Gough Ord, R.A., of Bexley, Kent, and passed from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, into the Royal Engineers in 1837. He retired, as Major-General, in 1869. After serving in the West Indies and Western Africa, he took part in the Russian War as Brigade-Major to the combined French and English forces sent to the Baltic, and was at the siege and capture of Bomarsund. In 1856 he went as Special Commissioner to the Gold Coast; in 1857, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Dominica; in 1861, Governor of Bermuda; in 1864, Special Commissioner to Settlements in West Africa; in 1867, Governor of the Straits Settlements; and, in 1877, Governor of Western Australia. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him in 1867, and that of G.C.M.G. in 1881. Sir Harry married, in 1846, Julia Graham, daughter of Admiral James Carpenter.

CAPTAIN HOWARD-BURY.

Captain Kenneth Howard-Bury, late Royal Horse Artillery, died in London on the 24th ult., aged thirty-nine. He was the eldest son of the late Hon. James Kenneth Howard, Commissioner of Woods and Forests, by Louisa, his wife, only daughter of the third Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.; and was nephew of the late Earl of Suffolk. He married, Sept. 20, 1881, Lady Emily Bury, daughter of Charles William, third Earl of Charleville, and assumed, in consequence, the additional surname and arms of Bury, Lady Emily having succeeded to Charleville Forest, King's County, and the other estates of her family. Captain Howard-Bury served as High Sheriff in 1884. He leaves issue, one son and one daughter.

MR. W. JONES LOYD.

Mr. William Jones Loyd, of Langleybury, Herts, a banker of London, J.P., died on the 27th ult., at his seat, near Watford, aged sixty-four. He was third son of Mr. William Edward Loyd, of Coombe House, Surrey, whose eldest brother, Lewis Loyd, the eminent banker, was father of the late Lord Overstone. Mr. William Loyd was educated at Eton and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1843. In 1861, he served as High Sheriff of Hertfordshire, in 1861 was a member of the Court of Lieutenancy for London, a Governor of Christ's Hospital, and a Commissioner of Public Works' Loan. He married, in 1848, Caroline Gertrude, daughter of the late Mr. J. H. Vivian, of Singleton, M.P., and leaves with other issue, a son and heir, Lewis Vivian Loyd, Grenadier Guards, who is married to Lady Mary Sophia Hely Hutchinson.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Captain Wedderburn Conway Halkett, 79th Cameron Highlanders, only son of Sir Arthur Halkett, Bart., of Pitfirran, on the 23rd ult., at Woolstone, Hants.

Lady Clarke (Rosa Mary), wife of the Rev. Sir Charles Clarke, Bart., of Dunham Lodge, Norfolk, and daughter of the late Mr. Henry Alexander, of Cork-street, on the 23rd ult.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Lionel Octavius Attie, of Ingon Grange, in the county of Warwick, J.P., on the 22nd ult., at his seat, near Stratford-on-Avon, aged fifty-six. He commanded, formerly, 2nd Battalion Queen's Royals.

The Rev. William John Copeland, B.D., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and Rural Dean, Chaplain to the Bishop of St. Albans, on the 26th ult., at Fareham Rectory, Bishop's Stortford, aged eighty.

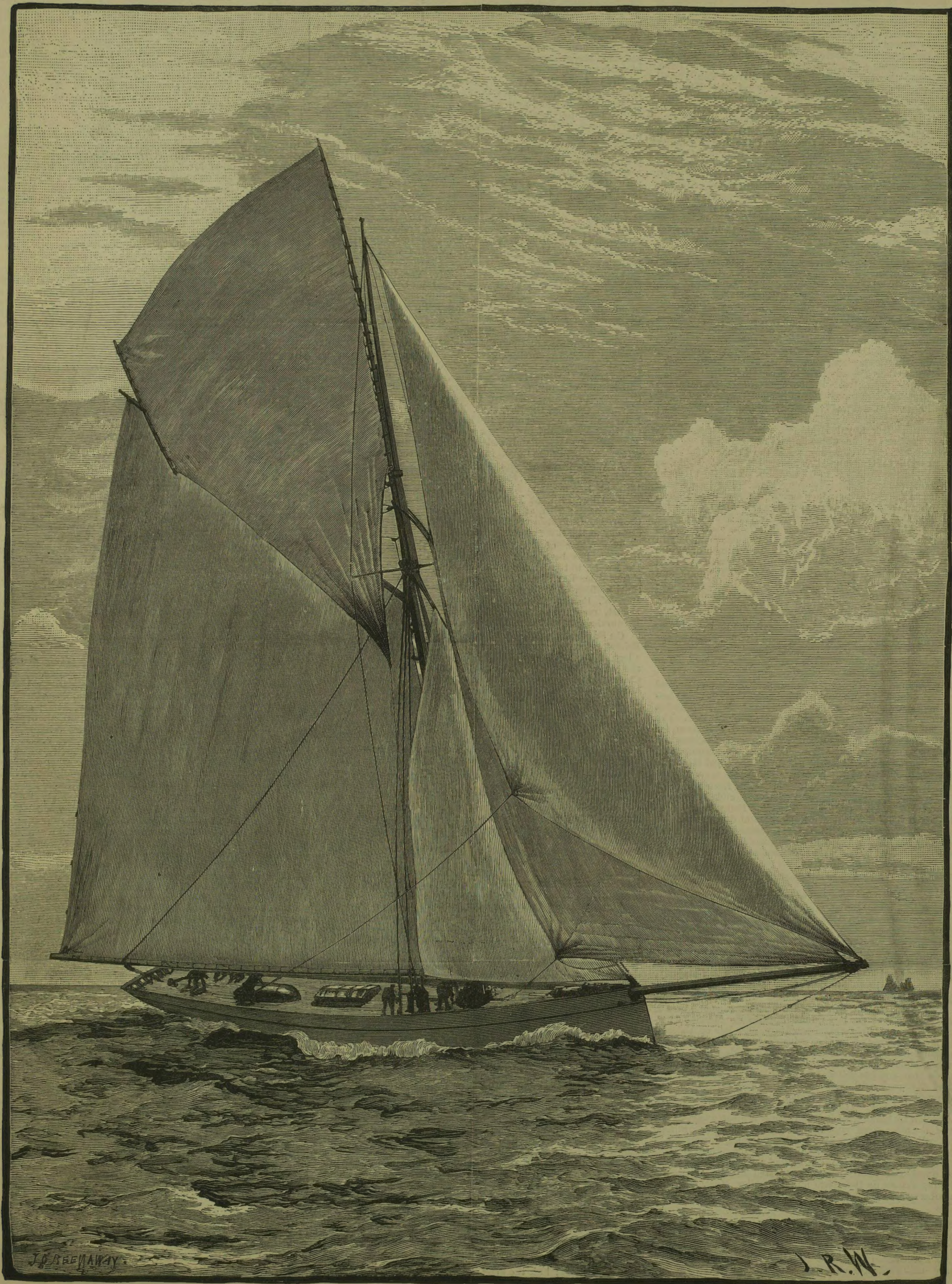
The Rev. Anthony William Wilson Steel, M.A., one of the Senior Fellows and Senior Tutor of Gonville and Caius College, on the 30th ult. He graduated in 1859 as bracketed Senior Wrangler with Professor Brown, then of Trinity, and now Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow.

The Right Rev. Dr. Webber, the newly appointed Bishop of Brisbane, purposes leaving England to-day (Saturday).

Mr. T. T. Bucknill, Q.C., of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Exeter, in the place of Sir A. Collins, Chief Justice of Madras.

A boy named McDonald has been presented, at Bristol, with the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society for his bravery in leaping into the river and rescuing a girl, while the tide was flowing rapidly, and after men had declined to do so.

As the result of the Church Parade and Demonstration organised by the Committee of the People's Contribution Fund, which took place on July 12, the sum of £156 13s. has been handed to the Secretary in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan Free Hospital.



THE AMERICAN CHAMPION YACHT PURITAN,
TO RACE WITH THE GENESTA FOR THE AMERICA CHALLENGE CUP AT NEW YORK.



FISHING ON THE NORFOLK BROADS.—SEE PAGE 256.

THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

This great triennial celebration closed yesterday (Friday) week with a repetition of M. Gounod's new oratorio, first produced on the second day of the festival. This work claims a few remarks in addition to those made last week. "Mors et Vita," as previously said, opens with a prologue leading to a "Requiem," which is followed by the second and third parts of the oratorio, "Judicium" and "Vita," the text of these latter being chiefly taken from the Latin Vulgate. The music of the entire work has the same melodic charm, harmonic richness, and earnest religious sentiment that characterise the composer's previous oratorio "The Redemption," with similar felicitous use of varied orchestral colouring. The "Requiem," which constitutes the first part of "Mors et Vita," is the longest, and the most important division of the oratorio. It is replete with beauty and solemnity, and may be performed as a separate work. The orchestral writing is full of interest, particularly the introduction to the second part, "Somnus Mortuorum," which conveys an awful impression of the stillness of death. Very grand also, in a more demonstrative way, being the effective use of six trumpets, in the scene of the Last Judgment. The same number of harps, and other orchestral combinations, give interest and variety to various portions of the score. The recurrence of several representative themes, especially of the "Terror" motive, is a powerful aid to the general effect. An advantage possessed by this great work over its predecessor, "The Redemption," is the much larger amount of music assigned to the solo soprano in "Mors et Vita." Its exquisite melody, combining human tenderness with religious fervour, found perfect realisation in the transcendent excellence of Madame Albani's performance. That the other solo music was efficiently rendered may be inferred from the names of the vocalists—Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. "Mors et Vita" will soon have to be spoken of again in reference to its London performance, first at the Royal Albert Hall, on Nov. 4.

Another important sacred novelty, commissioned for the Birmingham Festival, was Dr. C. V. Stanford's oratorio, "The Three Holy Children," which was produced on the closing day, yesterday (Friday) week. The work consists of two parts, the first of which opens "By the waters of Babylon," the second taking place on "The Plain of Dura." The text has been chiefly selected from those portions of the Old Testament and the Apocrypha relating to the period of the captivity of the Jews under Nebuchadnezzar, an exception being a version of a hymn to Merodach (Bel), from an Assyrian inscription. The oratorio comprises pieces for solo voices and chorus, in all of which musical skill and earnest intention are manifested. The orchestral writing, too, especially in the March, and two occasional interludes, is very effective. It is, perhaps, in the choral music of his oratorio that Dr. Stanford has been most successful. The fine movement which closes the first part called forth enthusiastic demonstrations of applause. Full justice was done to the work in every respect; the solo music having derived due effect from the co-operation of Miss Anna Williams, Mr. Maas, Mr. King, and Signor Foli; some incidental bass passages having been well declaimed by Mr. W. Mills. "The Three Holy Children" is by far the best work hitherto produced by its composer, and will doubtless retain more than fugitive interest. A remarkably fine performance of Beethoven's choral symphony (with Mrs. Hutchinson, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Maas, and Mr. King) followed Dr. Stanford's oratorio.

To revert to the miscellaneous concerts—that of the Wednesday evening opened with Mr. Anderton's cantata, "Yule-Tide," the words of which are by Miss Julia Goddard. There is no connected story in the text, which merely supposes the gathering of a friendly party on Christmas Eve, and the narration of stories and adventures. Among the prominent musical pieces we may specify the sailor's song, finely rendered by Mr. Maas; the "Dream of the Christ Child," sung with much refinement by Mrs. Hutchinson; the legend of Gudrun, effectively declaimed by Madame Trebelli, and the closing music for solo voices and chorus. Mr. F. King was efficient in the bass solos. The cantata was followed by Mr. Prout's new symphony, No. 3, in F major, op. 22. The work consists of four divisions, in each of which there is some masterly writing, and very skilful instrumentation. The symphony (conducted by the composer) was eminently successful. Another novelty was Mr. Mackenzie's violin concerto, composed for the festival, and for performance by Señor Sarasate, by whom its many and elaborate difficulties were brilliantly rendered. The work was conducted by the composer, and was warmly applauded.

"The Messiah" was given on the Thursday morning, from the version of the score edited by Robert Franz, in which some differences are made in several points that are now considered to be erroneous or doubtful, or matters of choice between variations made by Handel himself. The solo vocalists were Madame Albani, Miss Anna Williams, Mrs. Hutchinson, Madame Patey, Mr. Maas, and Signor Foli.

The Thursday evening concert opened with Antonin Dvorák's new cantata, "The Spectre's Bride." The text is founded on a northern legend, of the ultra-romantic kind, full of ghastly horror. A young girl expecting the return of her lover is greeted by his spectre, who lures her to ride with him to his home, which proves to be the churchyard. Her peril and escape, and the ultimate repose of the disturbed spirit, are related with a profusion of ghastly details. Curiously enough, and by mere accident, the subject is similar to that of the legend of Gudrun, incidentally introduced into Mr. Anderton's cantata, "Yule-Tide." Dvorák's music in "The Spectre's Bride" is full of romanticism, without being strained or exaggerated in its effects. The passages for solo voices contain much beauty of melody, and some forcible declamatory writing; the chorus and orchestra being prominent and important features in the score. Among several effective pieces were the duets for the Spectre and his Bride, "Ah, dearest child," "Fair is the night," and "Now when the night so fair doth show"; the beautiful prayer of the Bride, "Oh, Virgin Mother"; and the important narrations for baritone solo and chorus. The Bride's music was exquisitely sung by Madame Albani; that for the Spectre and the baritone narratives having been excellently rendered by Mr. Maas and Mr. Santley. The instrumental details are rich in their picturesqueness and variety, and the choruses are highly dramatic. The cantata, conducted by the composer, met with an enthusiastic reception; and it will, with other festival novelties, soon have to be spoken of in reference to performance in London. The concert of the Thursday evening also included Dr. Bridge's setting of Mr. Gladstone's Latin version of the well-known hymn, "Rock of Ages." The music for baritone solo, chorus, and orchestra. The solo passages were well rendered by Mr. F. King. The composer conducted the performance of the hymn.

The closing night of the festival was appropriated to a repetition of M. Gounod's oratorio, "Mors et Vita," of which we need now only say that the solo vocalists were the same as at the first production of the work on the previous Wednesday morning—that the performance was again excellent, and the

impression produced as profound as before. This year's Birmingham Festival is especially memorable for the number of new works brought forward. The performances, conducted (with the exceptions specified above) by Herr Richter (who replaced the late Sir Michael Costa) have been of high excellence throughout. As on former occasions, Mr. Stockley has efficiently fulfilled the important duties of chorus-master, and Mr. Stimpson has presided at the organ.

THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The one-hundred-and-sixty-second meeting of the cathedral choir of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester will take place next week. These celebrations are held in yearly alternation at each of the cities just named. Their origin had merely the purpose of practising church services and anthems, but the performances soon assumed a wider scope and a distinct benevolent purpose. Oratorios in the Cathedral and secular works in the Shirehall, with the engagement of a full orchestra and eminent solo singers, have long given special importance to these celebrations, which are the means of bringing aid to the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the three dioceses; this object being attained solely by collections in the Cathedral and donations; the receipts from the sale of tickets being seldom in excess of the expenses, and sometimes below them.

The arrangements for the festival about to commence include the engagement of a full orchestra led by Mr. Carrodus, and comprising many of our best instrumentalists; the chorus consisting chiefly of the associated cathedral choirs with reinforcements from various sources. The solo vocalists will be Madame Albani, Miss Anna Williams, Miss H. Coward, Madame Patey, Madame Enriquez, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. H. Kearton, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Brereton. Dr. Langdon Colborne, organist of Hereford Cathedral, will conduct the performances.

The celebration will be inaugurated on Tuesday morning by a full service, with a sermon special to the occasion, preached by the Rev. Prebendary Poole, after which "Elijah" will be performed in the cathedral, where all the sacred music is given. Gounod's "Redemption" will be performed on Wednesday morning; Spohr's "Last Judgment" and Bach's motet, "A Stronghold Sure," on Wednesday evening; Dvorák's "Stabat Mater" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" on Thursday morning, and "The Messiah" on Friday morning.

At the first miscellaneous concert in the Shirehall, on Tuesday evening, a new cantata, "St. Kevin," composed by Dr. J. Smith, will be produced; another new composition, "The Song of Balder," by Mr. C. H. Lloyd, being promised for Thursday evening. A concert of chamber-music on Friday evening will close the festival performances.

ARCHERY.

The Marquis of Lansdowne's seat, Bowood, was the scene of the concluding meeting of the Society of Wiltshire Archers on Tuesday week. Nine ladies and twelve gentlemen competed, and the prizes for score were obtained by Mrs. Goldney and Mr. Thorpe. The highest scores of the day were made by Mrs. Hussey, 339, Miss Hussey, 317, and Mrs. Gilling, 309. Mrs. Hussey again took the championship of the society with a total, in four meetings, of 1327 points, and Mr. Hussey the champion badge with a score of 1086; and these distinguished shots accomplished the unprecedented feat of together putting in five golds in one target at the same end—Mr. Hussey three, and Mrs. Hussey two. The lady champion badge of the North Lonsdale Archers was awarded to Mrs. H. Clarke, on a gross score of 1028, four out of eight meetings.

On the same day, the Rev. C. H. Everett received the West Berks Archers at Netherton House, near Hungerford, when Major Fisher gained the West Berks star, Mr. Everett the gold arrow, and Mr. W. Yates Foot the silver arrow. The York Round was shot, and Major Fisher had the highest score—namely, 419, with 93 hits. Mr. Everett secured three consecutive golds at sixty yards during the day, and, in the match, Mr. Foot obtained a "spot gold."

In shooting with the Lugg and Arrow Archers at Aymestrey, Herefordshire, the same day, Mr. T. T. S. Metcalfe made the good score of 404 (88 hits) on the York Round; and, during the prevalence of a strong and gusty east wind, on Wednesday, Mr. Gregson, in shooting the York Round, with the John o' Gaunt's Bowmen, in Springfield Park, Lancaster, counted 328 from 125 hits (8 golds).

At Earl Manvers's seat, Thoresby, the Robin Hood Archers concluded their season by awarding prizes for score to Mrs. Ellison and Mr. G. Phillips. Season score prizes were won with the North Lonsdale Archers by Miss Bigland, Mrs. Hibbert, the Rev. R. B. Billinge, and Mr. H. Hibbert. The champion silver quiver and belt of the Archers of the Teme fell this year to Lady Croft; the champion silver cup and medal to Mr. T. T. S. Metcalfe; and among the lady visitors taking prizes was Miss B. Legh, daughter of the national championess, Mrs. P. F. Legh. Miss Walrond entitled herself to the challenge medal of the Culm Vale Archers for her season score of 707 (159 hits), registered by her on three days' shooting, and Mr. Crump to the gentleman's medal for his score of 922 hits (214 hits). During the competition with nineteen ladies and eight gentlemen, at the close of which these prizes were awarded, the Rev. C. J. Perry-Keene made the exceptionally fine score of 495, with 103 hits, in a single York round, one of the most, if not the most, notable events of the waning archery season. Miss M. A. Meyler made three consecutive golds the same day, and received the usual shilling from each lady shooting. Miss Smith won the Lady Paramount's prize for the highest score of the day achieved by an unmarried lady.

At the prize meeting of the Devon and Cornwall Club, the Lady Paramount's prizes for the highest handicap scores were obtained by Mrs. Wilson and Major Letts. Mr. Perry-Keene scored 387 (89 hits), being the best on the day's York Round.

According to the accounts of the Corporation of the City of London, the total income from the ordinary sources in 1884 amounted to £685,760, and the expenditure to £681,609.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Countess of Carnarvon, and the Ladies Herbert, last Saturday visited the dwellings erected in the Coombe area, Dublin, by the Artisans' Dwellings Company. The Viceregal visitors were received by Sir Richard Martin, Bart., chairman of the company, and other gentlemen connected with it. The visit was entirely unexpected by the inhabitants of the houses. The dwellings number 250, and were commenced in 1881, the foundation-stone having been laid by Lord Cowper, then Viceroy. The visitors inspected each house separately, and without any formality whatever. His Excellency and the Countess freely entered into conversation with the residents, and inquired as to their earnings, employment, and so forth. His Lordship expressed the pleasure he felt at what he observed, and, in the course of conversation, he said he entirely approved of the system upon which the houses were built. He thought that separate cottages were preferable to the block system. He also approved of the admirable arrangement by which the rents are adapted to meet the means of different classes of residents.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the 5th V. Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment, or Princess Beatrice's Isle of Wight Volunteers.

The Government rifle range at the Old Park, Canterbury, has been closed by order of the military authorities, in consequence of the danger to the public from stray bullets.

In a shooting-match last Saturday between teams representing Dalkeith, Hawick, and Langholm Volunteers, Private R. M'Vittie, of the Langholm team, put on one of the finest scores yet achieved. At 200 yards he made 34 points; at 500 yards, the highest possible, 35; and at 600 yards, 33, or a total of 102 out of a possible 105. He only missed the bull's-eye twice.

The Volunteer engineer camp formed at Upnor was broken up last Saturday, when the whole of the officers and Volunteers of the various corps quitted Chatham garrison, and proceeded to their respective districts. The number of Volunteers who have been under instruction was just 400 of all ranks, the whole of whom have undergone a fortnight's training in the various military engineering duties which have to be carried out by the Royal Engineers when engaged in active service in the field.

The seventh annual prize meeting of the Denbighshire County Rifle Association (1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers) was held at Llangollen yesterday week, the weather being very favourable. The £10 prize, with the National Rifle Association bronze medal, ranges 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each range, was taken by Sergeant Rogers, Gwersyllt; the Drill prize of £5, offered by Lady Williams Wynn, with the same conditions, was won by Sergeant Rowlands, Wrexham; the All-Comers' Prize of £7 10s., five shots at 500 yards, was won by D. Rogers, Gwersyllt; the Recruits' Cup, presented by Sir Watkins W. Wynn, was won by private Evans. Llangollen.

METROPOLITAN MEETINGS.

Two important rifle-shooting competitions for prizes of the aggregate value of about £1000 were held on Friday week at the Park ranges, near Tottenham, and at Harrow, the corps concerned being the Honourable Artillery Company of London (of which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is Captain-General and Colonel) and the St. George's Rifles.

At Park the principal interest in the series of events set down for decision centred in the shooting for the blue ribbon of the meeting, the Prince of Wales's prize, for which there was a large representation of all arms of the ancient civic regiment. Shooting opened in the afternoon in most unfavourable weather, a strong wind and changeable light testing to the utmost the skill of the competitors. At the 500 yards range, Private Brooking succeeded in placing all his shots in the bull's-eye, a feat in which he was nearly equalled by Private G. Rosenthal, 34 out of a possible 35. Private Gilbert, who was second for the Queen's Prize in 1882, was declared the winner of the Prince of Wales's Prize. Brief results of the other contests are appended. The Majors' Prizes, presented by Majors Jones and Rawlins and the officers: Private Rosenthal, Drill-Sergeant Gibson, Captain Munday, Private Payne, and Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Wace. Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Portland's Prize for aggregate scores in two contests: Private Rosenthal, Captain Bateman, Sergeant F. A. Roberts, Sergeant E. S. Roberts, and Lieutenant M'Kenzie. The Championship, presented by Lord Colville of Culross, was won by Private Rosenthal; the next best scores being—Captain Bateman, Sergeant F. A. Roberts, Private Gilbert, Private Brooking, Drill-Sergeant Gibson, and Sergeant Wood.

The St. George's Rifles (6th Middlesex) held their battalion prize meeting at the range at Roxeth, near Harrow, when a large number of the best shots competed for the St. George's Challenge Cup (value £100) and other substantial prizes. The principal shooting was in two series, both at 200, 500, and 200 yards, seven shots at each range. In the first series, the first prize was taken by Private Pike, the second and third by Private F. A. Williams and Sergeant Leonard; the next best being Private Pickwick, Quartermaster Beeching, Sergeant Brown, and Private R. Gidney. In the second series, Corporal Organ led; the other prizes being taken by Private Pickwick, Private Pike, Private F. A. Williams, Colour-Sergeant Snowdon, Private Bartlett, Quartermaster Beeching, Private R. Gidney, Sergeant Leonard, Lieutenant Williams, Private Cory, and Private J. V. Johnson. The scores made in these two contests were added together to decide the possession of the St. George's Challenge Cup and gold medal, which were won by Private Pike; the Turner Challenge Cup (value £100) and silver medal were won by Private F. A. Williams, and the Ladies' Challenge Cup (value £50) and silver medal by Private Pickwick. Other good aggregates were made by Corporal Organ, 142; Sergeant Leonard, 162; Quartermaster Beeching, 161; and Private Gidney, 158. The Ortnor and Houle Silver Challenge Shield, like the principal prize, fell to Private Pike. The winners in the first competition were as follows:—Colour-Sergeant Hine, 75 points; Private Judge, 72; Sergeant Murrell, 71; Private Wagg, 69; Private F. Coram, 67; Private S. Pearce, 65; Private Stowe, 63; Private R. E. Jones, 63; Corporal Goulden, 60; Lance-Corporal Booth, 57; Private J. H. Hunter, 57; Private C. W. Lloyd, 57; Private C. J. Holloway, 56; Private Asquith, 56; Private Potter, 54.

Teams of ten a side of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, 2nd Tower Hamlets Rifles, and the 4th Volunteer Battalion of the Essex Regiment fired a match last Saturday at the ranges, North Weald, Essex, for the piece of plate presented by Mr. Holms, M.P. The Tower Hamlets won the cup with a total of 735 points, as against 720 by the 2nd Tower Hamlets and 576 by the 4th V.B. Essex.

About 140 officers and men of the 2nd London Rifles (10th V.B. King's Royal Rifles) began last Saturday the annual shooting competition at the Rainham ranges, Essex, for a substantial list of prizes, presented by the ward of Farringdon Without and several of the City Companies. The firing was continued on Monday, when the challenge prizes presented to the regiment by the City Companies were shot for, in somewhat unfavourable weather. For the Company of Salters' Challenge Cup, there was an exciting contest between Private White and Private Shand, the former proving the winner by 94 points as against 93. The next best were Private Richardson, 89; Captain Thomson, 87; Sergeant Bond, 83; Sergeant Turner, 83; and Sergeant Broadway, 82. The challenge prize presented by the Company of Merchant Taylors was principally remarkable for the fine score at 500 yards of Private Bacon, who made 34 out of a possible 35. The winner was Private Shand, 88; next to whom were Captain Thomson, 87; Sergeant Turner, 87; Private Bacon, 87; Private White, 85; and Private T. Richardson, 82. In the contest for the Company of Joiners' Cup, there were fifteen competitors, who fired five rounds at each of the distances of 700 and 800 yards. At the first distance, Private Bacon made the highest possible score; but, falling off at the next range, lost the prize, which was again awarded to Private Shand, 44; Bacon was only one point behind, 43; and the next in order of merit were Captain Thompson, 38; and Private Wills, 37.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

In spite of the political preoccupations necessarily inseparable from the electoral period, all parties in France have united the past week in paying a just homage to the memory of Admiral Courbet. The State funeral at the Invalides was in every way worthy of the illustrious sailor who did so much for the naval renown of France in the East, and it is creditable to the Republican Government that it left nothing undone to give to the ceremony all the splendour and solemnity desirable. The bitter letters that the Admiral wrote against the Government, and which were given publicity by some indiscreet friend who failed to see that the Admiral's memory might suffer thereby, were all forgotten on Friday; and the unanimity of sentiment which prevailed around his bier shows that Frenchmen can sometimes forget the differences that divide them.

On the day of the Admiral's funeral a special edition of his critical letters was hawked about among the crowd, and this fact will serve to show some of the manoeuvres in the electoral canvass now going on. Not to be outdone by their opponents, the friends of the late Ministry, which was so cruelly criticised by Admiral Courbet, have given to the public, through the newspapers, a letter written by General De Négrier, commanding one of the divisions at Tonquin. In this letter the General accuses the majority in the last Chamber of having committed a grave fault in overturning the Ministry, and says that if M. Jules Ferry had remained in power he would have speedily and victoriously terminated the campaign. As it is, the fall of the Cabinet was a victory for China. This letter is welcomed by the Opportunists, but the Radicals are calling upon the Minister of War to court-martial the General for his unsoldier-like conduct. The indiscreet friend, as in Admiral Courbet's case, is the one who should be called to account.

M. Rochefort, having organised two indignation meetings this week against the British Government, has quieted down for the moment, and his article this morning is devoted to another subject. The two meetings were, of course, crowded; but I need hardly add, that a great many persons were present out of curiosity. All the violent speeches that were uttered on these two occasions have left the French public as "cold" as they have the nation against whom the attacks are directed. The French people are perfectly willing to leave the settlement of the affair to the two Governments. M. Olivier Pain, if he be not dead—and there is still some doubt on this point among people here—will be one of the first to be surprised at this international episode, as Mr. Henry James would call it. M. Selikovitch has written another letter, saying that he conversed with an Arab who had seen somebody that was supposed to be Olivier Pain. This information is about as trustworthy as a great deal that was furnished by the "intelligent contraband" during the late American rebellion. Major Kitchener's declarations to a London correspondent of a Parisian journal a day or two ago that he had never seen Pain, and had never ordered anyone to be shot who might have been Pain, are not accepted by M. Selikovitch, who returns to the charge this morning, and reiterates his former statements. Meanwhile, the general public are beginning to weary of the discussion.

At a recent examination here of candidates for the post of teacher of drawing in the State colleges and schools, most of the successful applicants were from the provinces. This fact is considered to be an evident indication of the artistic decentralisation, which is already profound. Paris has for too long a time exclusively absorbed the artistic life of the nation, to the great detriment of the provinces.

Dr. Desprez, who was one of the Committee that recently visited London to examine the working of the almshouses and hospitals, has just printed an article giving his personal impressions. He thinks that the London hospitals offer no features worthy of imitation except the system of isolating the patient in contagious diseases, and the establishment of movable hospitals on vessels in the river in case of epidemic.

M. J. J. Weiss, the learned and delicate critic of the *Débats*, has been named librarian of the Fontainebleau Palace. This appointment, which gives satisfaction to everybody, may oblige M. Weiss to relinquish his weekly *feuilleton*.

The dean of the students, as M. Michel Chevreul loves to call himself, entered upon his hundredth year yesterday, and the occasion was celebrated in a becoming manner. M. Chevreul was born at Angers in 1786, and has been a member of the Institute since 1826, when he succeeded the chemist Proust. The "dean" is in perfect health and frequently dines out, returning home at midnight. When asked yesterday his rule of life, he replied: "I have always obeyed Nature's suggestions, eating when I am hungry, sleeping when I am sleepy; I have never had any other rule of conduct and have always found it to work well." I give this receipt to those of your readers who are not afflicted with the modern malady of pessimism.

Demonstrations against the German occupation of the Caroline Islands took place last Sunday in several Spanish provincial capitals.—The deaths from cholera are diminishing. On Sunday there were 3669 cases and 1193 deaths.

During a violent thunderstorm at Pisa on Friday week the lightning struck the bell-towers of the churches of Santa Cecilia and San Giuseppe. That of Santa Cecilia is split down the middle, and threatens to fall.

The Emperor William arrived at Berlin on Monday evening, after a ten weeks' absence. His Majesty looked in good health; and, despite the chilly weather, drove in an open carriage from the railway station to the palace, being loudly cheered.

The Austrian military manoeuvres at Pilsen were brought to a conclusion on Monday, in the presence of the Emperor. On the previous day a procession representing various trades and industries took place.

The Czar and Czarina left Kremser on Thursday night last week, arriving at Kieff at six o'clock in the evening of the next day, and were received at the station by the civil and military authorities. The Mayor, representing the inhabitants, offered their Majesties bread and salt, and the marshal of the nobility presented the Empress with a magnificent bouquet. After attending Divine service in the Sofia Cathedral, their Majesties proceeded to the palace. They were enthusiastically cheered by the people assembled on their passage. The city was gaily decorated and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. On Sunday the Czar and Czarina attended Divine service at the celebrated monastery of Petchevskoi. Their Majesties afterwards took tea at the residence of the Metropolitan of Kieff and Galicia, and at noon were present at the military parade, which was a brilliant affair. On their return to the Palace the Czar and Czarina received the civil authorities, the members of the nobility, and some ladies of Kieff. In the evening their Majesties were present at some engineer exercises, consisting of the construction of a pontoon-bridge across the Dnieper, and made a steam-trip on the river, to which several personages were invited. A sham-fight was executed near Kieff on Monday

by the troops, in presence of the Czar. In the afternoon his Majesty inspected the Cadet Corps, and the Czarina paid a visit to the asylum for children and the Imperial gymnasium for girls. Their Majesties subsequently inspected the fortress and the military hospital. At six o'clock in the evening a dinner was given at the palace, at which covers were laid for 130 persons. The guests included the leading members of the clergy, the municipal authorities, and the marshals of the nobility of Kieff and the neighbouring provinces. Later in the evening their Majesties attended a gala representation of the opera, all the seats in the building being occupied by a select audience. Before the opera commenced, the Russian National Anthem was sung by the artistes. The audience demanded an encore, which was acceded to. At the close of the performance the Czar and Czarina drove through the city, which was brilliantly illuminated. They were everywhere enthusiastically cheered by the population. Shortly after ten o'clock their Majesties started for St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke Alexis, General-Admiral of the Russian Navy, has been attending the naval manoeuvres in the Gulf of Finland.

The King of Denmark returned to Copenhagen on Monday from Gmünden; and the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and her daughters, will return to-day (Saturday). The Czar and Czarina will arrive on Sunday on board the *Derjava* from St. Petersburg, and the Prince of Wales is expected about the middle of September.

Sir H. D. Wolff had an audience with the Sultan last Saturday, and presented to him a message from the Queen in which her Majesty expresses a hope that with the co-operation of the Sultan she will be able to put to an end the existing complications in Egypt. The Sultan replied in gracious terms, and said that in a few days he would designate a person or persons to discuss the different Egyptian questions with the Queen's Envoy.—A great deputation, consisting of several thousand Europeans, waited on the Khedive to thank him for his efforts in connection with the payment of the indemnities. About 20,000 persons took part in the demonstration.

A terrible cyclone broke last week over Charleston, South Carolina, unroofing one-fourth of the houses. It extended to Georgia and Florida, and more or less all along the Atlantic coast. Sixteen pilots perished on the South Carolina coast, their boats having been swamped during the hurricane.

The Hon. Thomas White has been re-elected to the Canadian House of Commons by a large majority on accepting the post of Minister of the Interior.

The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies having passed a vote of want of confidence in the Conservative Ministry which was formed last week, it has been decided to dissolve Parliament.

We understand that Sir Charles Warren, her Majesty's Special Commissioner in Bechuanaland, has been recalled by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It appears from the late Budget speech delivered in the Melbourne House of Assembly by Mr. Service, that the total revenue of the colony for the year 1884-5 was £6,604,727, an increase of £108,849 above the estimate; the expenditure for the same period being £6,212,517. The current year's revenue, with this balance added, is expected to reach over £7,000,000, and the expenditure is set down at something more than £50,000 less than that. The Government will be able to meet engagements to the extent of £3,000,000 in October next, and after that, until 1894, the colony will not have to clear off more than £1,000,000 annually of its indebtedness. In 1894 a sum of £2,000,000 will have to be redeemed, and then, until 1898, there will be no other large amount to meet. The present public debt of the colony of Victoria is £31,757,407, of which £21,000,000 has been incurred for constructing railways. Many of these railways are now announced as paying for the first time. At the end of the current year, a surplus of £46,000 over interest and working expenses is "expected."—A national movement is being most successfully carried out in the colony of Victoria to erect a memorial statue in Melbourne to the late General Gordon.

Mr. M'Andrew, in the New Zealand House of Representatives, has given notice that he will move that efforts be made to unite the whole of the English-speaking nations of the world in one great federation, for the maintenance of peace and mutual defence in time of war. He suggests that a conference be held in London or Washington to consider the matter.

Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, has opened the Commission of Inquiry into the question of Forest Conservancy and the Condition of Agriculture, with especial reference to the Thana district, which was lately appointed by the Bombay Government. His Excellency said that over-legislation in the matter was a mistake, and that agricultural centralisation would certainly lead to disastrous results. The ancient rights of the villagers to pasture lands, and their long-existing customs would, he said, be respected.—News comes from Herat that the Governor of that place has been tampering with the correspondence of the Boundary Commission, and has behaved discourteously to the British officers. The Ameer has been asked to reprimand the Governor.

We hear from Shanghai that Sir Robert Hart has resigned the office of British Minister, and will be reappointed Inspector-General of Customs.

A TURKOMAN RAID: CARRYING OFF A PRIZE.

This subject represents a condition of things that is now happily past. The Turkomans, since the occupation of their country by the Russians, are unable to carry on the system of raids. The drawing does not pretend to be what our Artist has seen; but he made sketches of the costume of each of the figures and of the landscape. The incident is represented according to the description of persons who are familiar with such occurrences, and is given as an illustration of the past. When the Turkomans made a raid, and caught prisoners, they tied their arms, and placing them on a horse behind the rider, carried them off. They were particularly anxious to catch girls, and pretty ones were great prizes, on account of the high price they brought at Khiva or Bokhara. It is not many years since the frontier of Persia was continually overrun and despoiled by these cruel marauders, of the Yomud and Tekke tribes especially, who have been subdued by Russia; while the Turkish Khanates, in which they found slave-markets to receive the victims of their terrible incursions, have been deprived of an independence that was abused to the systematic practice of the most inhuman crimes. The salutary effects of the Russian conquests in Central Asia have been attested by English travellers of impartial judgment, and philanthropy has much reason to commend the change which has been effected in that part of the world.

George Frederick Armstrong, M.A., C.E., some time Professor of Engineering in the McGill University, Montreal, and in the Yorkshire College, Leeds, has been appointed to the Regius Professorship of Engineering in the University of Edinburgh, vacant by the death of Mr. Fleeming Jenkin.

CITY ECHOES.

Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The month of September began under the consciousness of investors that they had heavy commitments. In respect of the recent issues of stock, payments are this month due to the unusual extent of £11,500,000, and only in the case of the Egyptian loan do foreign markets divide responsibility with us. Our present scale of investment is indeed about three times as great as that of last year at this time. To some extent prepayments have been made under discount, but whatever deductions are due on this account would be more than offset by engagements not publicly advertised. But we are very strong, and are well able to meet all claims. The "private deposits" at the Bank of England once more exceed 31 millions, as compared with 21 millions a year ago, and the stock of bullion is 5½ millions more than it was twelve months back. Then, as now, the bank rate was 2 per cent. But strong as is the present position, the effect of these large commitments is to stiffen up the value of money. Three months' bills are quoted 1½ per cent per annum. A further effect is seen in the Stock Markets, where there is a nearly complete pause in the demand for investments. This is a most wholesome feature, as until recently there was the danger of the upward movement going too fast in one or two directions. The pause in America was due to the revival of distrust as to the permanency of some of the recent adjustments; but as the upward movement is now reassured, there was probably little reason for apprehension on this account.

The holders of, in the aggregate, £1,000,000 of South-Eastern Railway Company's stocks have met, in accordance with the resolution originating with the board at the recent general meeting. The result of the consideration these stockholders have given to the question of the company's relations with the Brighton and Chatham Companies is now made known. The board's action is unanimously approved, and interference with the policy of the directors is considered most inexpedient. A meeting of the shareholders will have to be called to consider this opinion, when probably more will transpire. In the meantime there are indications that the Chatham and Brighton Companies are getting closer together. Under any circumstances Mr. William Abbott's exertions have been attended by substantial results; for when his intervention began there was, we believe, danger of an immediate conflict. It would add to the significance of the South-Eastern Committee's report if a list was published of the gentlemen who served.

A much-needed impulse has been given to railway securities by the declaration by the Caledonian Company of a dividend of 4 per cent per annum, leaving £5700 to be carried forward. This distribution is the same as was made last year, and is beyond what was expected. Two other Scotch companies have made their announcements. The Glasgow and South-Western dividend is 4 against 4½, and the Highland rate is 4 as against 5.

Once more Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Limited, have "passed" the dividend, carrying forward all the available balance of £20,749. For the previous year there was a dividend of 6 per cent, £30,000 was added to reserve, making that fund £150,000, and £5244 was carried forward. The paid-up capital is £900,815.

For the fifth consecutive half-year, the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank dividend is £2 per share, and 250,000 dollars remain over for reserve.

Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited) are to pay one interim dividend this year. For the whole year 1884 the shareholders got 2½ per cent. The directors of the Staveley Coal and Iron Company have something to divide, but they describe the iron trade as without sign of improvement, and say that prices have never been so low as they are now.

T. S.

STREET ENTERTAINMENTS IN CAIRO.

The motley populace of the Egyptian capital, living and often lounging all day in the narrow streets and courts, or in the wide Esbekiyeh, hail every diverting spectacle with childish delight. Performing goats and monkeys, as well as tame snakes, are brought to the city by ingenious Arab trainers from the Soudan, who earn frequent contributions of small coin in return for the favourite exhibition, accompanied by a rude kind of music. Jugglers, dancers, posture-makers, singers, story-tellers, performers of comic farces, and various classes of mountebanks and buffoons, amuse the simple folk in the hours devoted to repose and idleness, which occupy most of the afternoon. Our Artist has employed his pencil on a scene of this description.

The council of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation will meet for dispatch of business to-day (Saturday), in the board-room of the Printers' Almshouses at Wood-green; after which tea will be provided for the inmates of the almshouses and the executive and friends of the institution. At six o'clock a presentation will be made to the founders of an illuminated scheme of the Pardoe-Killingback Pension Fund.

The autumnal meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute has been held at Glasgow this week. Proceedings began on Tuesday, under the presidency of Dr. Percy, the members of the institute having been received at the Corporation Galleries by Bailey Bertram on behalf of the city, and the Earl of Glasgow on behalf of the west of Scotland. Several papers were read and discussed; Mr. Rowan and Mr. James Riley read papers giving an historical sketch of the rise and progress of the Scotch iron and steel trades respectively. After luncheon the members proceeded on excursions to places of interest in the neighbourhood.

In the *Daily Telegraph* of Tuesday, Mr. Sala continued his discourse on the ways of the Sydney people, as seen from his point of vantage on the steps of the post-office in George-street. We have, unhappily, room for only one extract:—

My readers at home cannot be too often nor too proudly told that the Australians are loyal to the backbone, and that they hold her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family in the most enthusiastic affection and veneration. Otherwise their political Constitution is as purely democratic as the Constitution of the United States, and their social manners are even more democratic than those of the Americans. Politically, they already enjoy all the franchises for which the extreme Radicals at home are clamouring. Here there is no Established Church, no law of primogeniture, no law of entail; and education is secular, compulsory, and gratuitous—or all but gratuitous. This is not only the Land of the Golden Fleece, but the Land of Topsy-turvydom. If you want a hot climate you must go north instead of south; if you admire "beautiful snow" you may find it in the middle of July. Topsy-turvydom! The vast mass of the people are out-and-out Radicals, as radicalism is understood in England; but at the same time, as regards the foreign policy of Great Britain, they are as out-and-out Tories. The most unpopular British statesman in Australia was probably, until the other day, the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone. The bare mention at a public meeting of the name of the late Lord Beaconsfield at once provokes enthusiastic cheering. Topsy-turvydom! The Australian Liberals are protectionists; the Conservatives are free-traders, or almost free-traders. As regards official costume and etiquette, the Australian practice is highly interesting, instructive, and amusing. The Queensland Speaker's full-bottomed wig, the University Chancellor's go-d-barred robe, the Mayor's chain of office, the judicial scarlet, the barrister's wig and gown, the Bishop's apron and lawn sleeves, his crozier and his pastoral staff, all point most forcibly and most pleasantly to the love which the Australians have for the ceremonial usages of the Old Country.



A TURKOMAN RAID: CARRYING OFF A PRIZE.
 SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

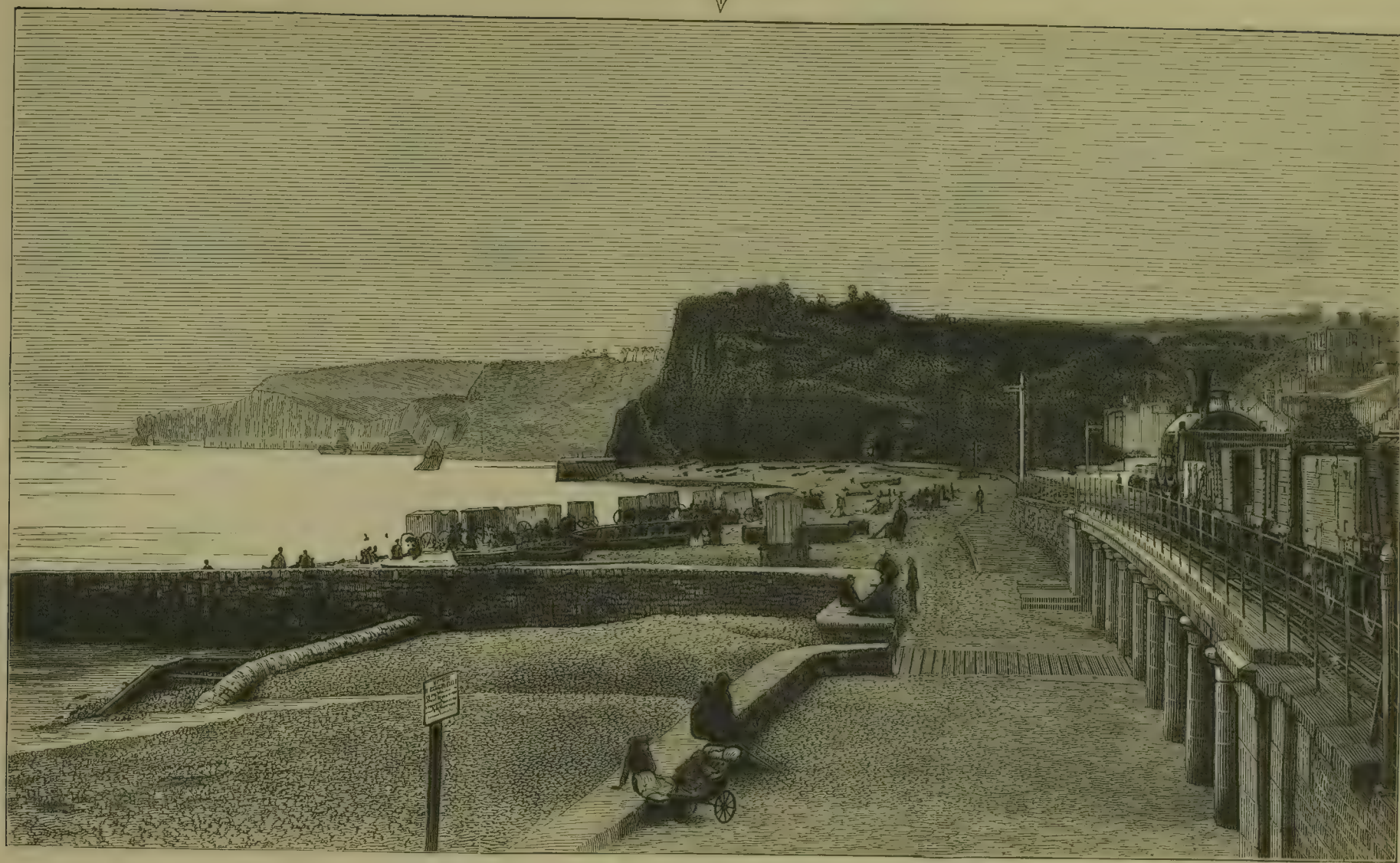


PERFORMING GOAT AND MONKEYS AT CAIRO.



Reproduced by Messrs. BOUSSOD, VALADON, & CO.'S Phototype Process.

FIDO'S LESSON.



DAWLISH, SOUTH DEVON, THE SCENE OF THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT.
The arrow-head points to the cove behind the cliff where the catastrophe happened.

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

A dispute has arisen between the Imperial German Government and that of Spain, concerning the sovereignty of these small islands, which are part of that region of the West Pacific Ocean called Micronesia by some geographers, situated just north of the Equator, to the east of the Philippine Islands and the Moluccas, and extending nearly from the 130th to the 180th degree of longitude. The Pellew Islands, the Ladrone Islands, the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, along with the Caroline Islands, which are the nearest to the north coast of New Guinea, recently annexed by Germany, are comprised in this geographical region. They were discovered by the Spaniards three centuries and a half ago, but have never been actually occupied or ruled by any civilised nation. It is true that Spain has several times attempted to put forward pretensions to these islands. This has been resisted by protests, in the year 1875, not only from Germany, but also from Great Britain. The Note of the British Government declared that her Majesty's Government did not acknowledge the claims put forward by Spain on the Caroline and Pellew islands, because Spain had never exercised, and did not then exercise, any real dominion over these islands. The convention concluded at Madrid on March 11, 1877, between Germany, Great Britain, and Spain, for regulating the commerce and shipping in the Sooloo Archipelago, admitted that Spain could give no facilities of trade with the other islands; and it is a well-established principle of international law that priority of discovery gives no title unless it be accompanied by possession.

The Caroline Islands, which are scattered over a space of more than two thousand miles, are mostly formed by circular reefs of coral, surrounding lagoons, probably craters at the summit of submarine volcanoes, which are called "atolls"; but some of the islands, such as Yap, are large and rocky. They produce the bread-fruit tree, sweet potato, the cocoa-nut, the plantain, sugar-cane, and several other articles of food, besides the useful bamboo. The people, who are mostly of the brown Polynesian race, tattoo themselves, and wear ornaments of shell or flowers stuck in the holes they pierce in their noses and ears; they are much addicted to chewing betel. One extraordinary thing among them is the use of large round slabs of stone, with a hole made in the centre, as a substitute for money. The population of the Caroline Islands does not exceed thirty thousand, and there are about ten thousand in the Marshall

Islands, speaking a different language. The Gilbert or Kingsmill Islands are much more thickly peopled, and rely on fishing mainly for their support.

One of the Illustrations on our front page is a Sketch taken in Chabrol Harbour, Strong's Island, otherwise called Kusaie, or Ualan. This island had, in 1881, a population of about 350 people; it is said at one time to have had about 4000 or 5000. Both Strong's and Ponapi Islands are chiefly remarkable for some ancient ruins, the origin of which is very obscure, though many theories have been started to account for them. Those on Strong's Island consist of walls, forming a roughly rectangular inclosure, built of irregular basaltic stones; some of these measure as much as 11 ft. by 3 ft.; but their thickness could not be judged, owing to their being built into the wall. The height of the walls, where perfect, is 16 ft. to 24 ft., and it is about 12 ft. thick at the base. Another Sketch is that of the King's House, on Strong's Island, a picturesque and comfortable house, cunningly made of bamboo and thatch. The roofs of the larger huts are made with high peaks at each end. The natives of Strong's Island are good-tempered and civil to strangers. There is an American mission here.

The gateway of the ruins at Ponapi Island is shown in one of the Sketches. The ruins here are much more extensive, better built, and better preserved than those at Strong's Island. They are built of basaltic pillars, laid crosswise. It is difficult to get a comprehensive sketch or plan, as the ruins are overgrown with trees, mangrove bushes, and other vege-

tation. The ground about the ruins, and also the coral reef outside, are intersected with canals, apparently for the purpose of bringing up canoes or boats for shelter. One opinion is that these buildings were constructed as central fortifications, from which the reigning chiefs could dominate the islands; others think that they were the tombs of the chiefs: possibly both opinions are partially correct.

Both these islands are extremely fertile, and good water is obtainable. The population of Ponapi is 3000 or 4000, about a third of whom are Christians. There is an American mission here also. The people of Ponapi wear a sort of kilt of pandanus-leaf, round the waist and just above the knee, and a coronet of shells, or a wreath of some creeper or hibiscus, in their hair, which has often a very effective appearance. Many of them are good-looking, though dark, and of the Malay type. The inhabitants of Strong's Island wear clothes of cotton, and other articles of European dress.

We present also a View of Metalanin Harbour, at Ponapi. This island is very picturesque, and, like all of the same group, is of volcanic origin. The Sketches were taken by a naval officer who visited the islands in H.M.S. Emerald, in June, 1881.

FALL OF A CLIFF AT DAWLISH.

On Saturday last, at Dawlish, on the South Devon coast between Exmouth and Teignmouth, a sad accident took place, by which three lives were lost, and several persons were injured. Three children of Colonel J. W. Watson, of the Bombay Staff Corps, staying at Dawlish with their aunt, Miss Watts, and with another lady, Miss Matthews, were sitting under the cliffs, attended by the lady's maid and nursemaid. They were at a place called Coryton's Cove, at the foot of Leigh Mount pleasure-grounds, where the cliffs, which are 50 ft. high, of soft red sandstone, form sheltered nooks and recesses, almost overhung by the cliffs above. A tunnel of the South Devon Railway passes through the rock close by, and the vibration caused by the trains may have disturbed its solidity; for there have been two falls of portions of the cliff within the last six months; the Local Board was appealed to; and a warning notice was put up, but was very soon removed. The cove is the ordinary bathing-place for gentlemen, and access to it is given by a bridge and a passage cut through the rock. The party of ladies and children and maid-servants, seven in number, were sitting in one of the



MAP OF THE CAROLINE ISLANDS (DISPUTED BETWEEN GERMANY AND SPAIN).

recesses of the cliff, when a mass of loosened sandstone and earth, to the amount of 150 tons' weight, suddenly fell upon them. The two servants, Mary Radford and Elizabeth Keen, and the little girl, Miss Violet Mary Watson, nine years of age, were killed at once; the child probably by suffocation, being completely buried; the two women by fracture of the skull and spine, having been struck by pieces of rock. Miss Watts had her leg broken and the back of her head injured, and sustained very severe internal injuries; she is sister to Mr. J. K. Watts, of the India Public Works Department. John Watson, a boy ten or eleven years old, was also injured; but Miss Matthews and the baby she had in her arms escaped with some contusions and scratches. The Watson family came from Honiton, having been residing there with Lady Graves-Sawle, the grandmother of the children, whose parents were in India. An inquest was held on Monday, and a verdict of accidental death was returned, with a request that the Local Board should compel the owners of the cliff property to put it into a safe condition. We give a View of Dawlish, from a photograph by Mr. Frith. The situation of the cove where this disaster happened is behind the cliff identified by a mark at the top of our Engraving.

OLD ENGLISH REVELS AT WANTAGE.

Lockinge Park, the picturesque seat of Lord Wantage, was on Wednesday week the scene of a quaintly interesting display that revived memories of the days of "Merrie England." In response to the invitations of Lord and Lady Wantage, a numerous assembly, including most of the leading Berkshire families, gathered in Lockinge Park for the purpose of taking part in a series of old English revels. Most of those present were attired in mediæval costumes, appropriate to the various characters represented. At three o'clock a magnificent procession of great length was formed, including some hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in costume, among whom were Lord and Lady Wantage, and the lords of different Berkshire manors, with their attendant pages and heralds, besides jesters, yeomen, halberdiers, foresters, and falconers. The summer queen, Miss Ryan, was drawn by four oxen in a gaily decorated cart. The procession, which was accompanied by bands of music and choristers, took a circuitous route through the park to a shady spot, where, beneath the wide-spreading branches of a stately elm, the ladies in costume were seated on dais and the general body of visitors formed a circle, in which the play of "Robin Hood and his Merrie Men" was performed with excellent effect, the adjacent plantations affording a ready retreat for Robin Hood's brave band. This performance, which was highly successful, was followed by a succession of old English sports, comprising quintain, tournament, ribbon-dance, bull-fight, &c., after which the large assemblage gradually dispersed, much delighted with the quaint festivities and the hospitality of Lord and Lady Wantage. Mr. D'Arcy Ferris directed the arrangements. Lord and Lady Wantage subsequently entertained a numerous company at the mansion.

There was again a large attendance on Thursday. Though the weather was not so favourable as on the opening day, the festivities passed off most successfully. The procession, the play of "Robin Hood," and the old English sports afforded immense enjoyment to the large gathering. Lord and Lady Wantage, who took an active share in the festivities, were very warmly cheered by the spectators as they passed in the procession. A dance in the evening brought the novel and interesting proceedings to a close. The dance, which took place in the large marquee, was attended by the majority of those who had been present throughout the festivities.

FIDO'S LESSON.

The two young persons, an Italian girl and boy, healthy, bare-footed, dirty, and engaged merrily enough in teaching the black poodle to imitate the erect sitting posture of mankind, and to hold his fore-paws in an attitude of genteel expectancy, have probably a view to business, as well as some natural love of fun. Every party of foreign tourists in the neighbourhood of Naples is likely to be attended by juvenile beggars, whose smiling faces and melodious entreaties, seasoned with graceful compliments to the Signor and Signorina, or with the flattering title of "Eccellenza," are difficult to resist. The gift of a "bajocco" is a cheap price for the luxury of pleasing poor children, though a wise observer of mankind will perhaps consider that to encourage idle mendicancy is doing the people more harm than good. They may hope to find a profitable ally in the performance of a dog which has been taught to beg; and the demoralising effect, if there be any, will not extend to the obedient quadruped, while this exercise of their ingenuity, so far as it goes, may be thought to afford some little apology for their way of life, as it partakes of the character of skill, if not of real industry; but the children, after all, should be either at work or at school. Bright sunshine and soft air, in that delightful climate, are not unmixed benefits to the native population; few English boys and girls, if their lives were passed under such easy circumstances, and free from wholesome discipline, would not prefer this playful occupation to studying for the Fifth Standard of the Revised Code of Education.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LONDON.

The reports of the police superintendents of the various metropolitan divisions to the Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police for the past year, just issued, contain many interesting statements as to the improvement of London in their respective districts.

Mr. Superintendent Thomson, of the E or Holborn Division, says:—"The gradual extinction of the low neighbourhoods is going on, and London now commences to assume the appearance of Paris towards the close of the last Empire. In the division many changes are proceeding. The Gray's-inn-road has been opened up into a broad thoroughfare, well kept and planted with trees; the new street from the west to the east is now in progress; a wretched haunt at the back of Russell-square, hitherto known as Little Coram-street, intersected with courts and alleys, has been demolished, and a beautiful Peabody-building erected; Gower-street and vicinity have been materially improved, and many private demolitions and constructions are proceeding. Yet there are several localities, at King's-cross, Judd-street, the Colonnade, Guildford-street, Fullwood's-rents, Holborn, and others, the removal of which I earnestly trust may soon be effected, and with their removal the source also of much filth, depravity, suffering, and crime. . . . The neighbourhood of Parker and Macklin streets, at the north end of Drury-lane, in which there are several registered common lodging-houses, frequented by the lowest class of prostitutes and tramps, is under the consideration of the local authority for the parish of St. Giles, and steps are being taken for the purchase and demolition of these houses, with the view of raising on the site extensive blocks similar to the Peabody-buildings at the south end of Drury-lane. The presence of cholera in Europe and its threatened approach have during the past summer caused uneasiness to the responsible sanitary officials, and due precautionary measures were taken. Never within my experience, now extending over many years, have I known Covent-garden so clean."

Mr. Superintendent J. H. Dunlap, C or St. James's Division, remarks:—"On the site of Newport Market, notorious for everything bad and disreputable, have been erected two splendid blocks of buildings for the accommodation of the working classes, one by a private speculation, and called Newport Dwellings, and the other by the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, called Sandringham-buildings, a suite of erections of handsome elevation, with no appearance whatever of model buildings, having large shops on the ground floor, with the upper portion allotted in suites of two, three, and four rooms. There is every possible accommodation and sanitary appliance. In these buildings," the Superintendent adds, "he has sixty-seven police families, occupying 193 rooms."

Mr. Superintendent T. Arnold, of the H or Whitechapel Division, says:—"There has been a decrease in the number of persons arrested, but this may be in some measure accounted for by a large number of houses which were thickly inhabited by persons of a low class having been demolished for sanitary improvements and railway works extension. Large blocks of model dwellings are now in the course of erection upon some of the sites."

Mr. Dillwyn, M.P., was thrown from his horse whilst out with the Glamorgan Rifle Volunteers on Monday evening, and sustained a fractured collar-bone and other injuries.

At the Chester City Police Court on Monday the Mayor presented the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society to Oswald Okell, who in May last attempted to rescue a man named Pritchard from drowning in the Dee, at Chester.

A meeting of the representatives of two bodies interested in South Africa was held on Monday, at which a resolution was passed expressing deep regret at the recall of Sir C. Warren, and the belief that his premature return is likely to jeopardise the security of the work done by him in Bechuanaland, and to weaken British authority among the natives.

The executive council of the International Inventions Exhibition have completed arrangements with the whole of the railway companies of the United Kingdom, whereby parties numbering twenty-five and upwards can from the present time and until the close of the Exhibition obtain at greatly reduced rates through tickets, combining the journey to London, carriage over the Underground Railways, passage through the South Kensington Subway, and admission to the Exhibition and back. The arrangements made by the council practically concede half-price admission to all country excursionists under this scheme.

At the close of last week, the annual meeting of the British Dental Association was held at Cambridge, under the presidency of Dr. John Smith, and was well attended by members from all parts of the country. The association was reported to be progressing, the number of members being 562. Dr. Smith, in his valedictory address, suggested the expediency of the visitation of the dental examination in a similar manner to what is carried out at the medical examinations. Dr. Richard White, of Norwich, followed with his address as president for the year, and took the opportunity to suggest that Cambridge University should establish a degree in dental and medical surgery. It was decided to hold the next meeting in London, and Sir Edwin Sanders was chosen president-elect. The annual banquet took place in the hall of Caius College. "The University of Cambridge" was proposed by Dr. Smith, of Edinburgh University, who dwelt upon the recent changes made at Cambridge University, the opening up of her stores of learning to the poorer as well as the richer classes, and her recognition of modern as well as ancient arts and sciences.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT IN EQUITY

AT THE ANTIPODES.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, JULY 2, 1885.

ENO v. HOGG.

IN EQUITY.—(Before his Honour the PRIMARY JUDGE.)
ENO v. HOGG.

Mr. Owen, Q.C., and Dr. Donovan, instructed by Mr. De Lissa, for the plaintiff; Mr. Walker and Mr. Nash, instructed by Messrs. Heron & Smith, for the defendant.

His Honour delivered judgment on this suit on the 30th inst. as follows:—"I have no doubt about this matter. It is true that as regards the point of deception the imitation is not so palpable as in some of the other cases, but each has gone as near as the imitator dared—some having more boldness and some more caution than others. Here, I think, there is abundant imitation. To quote the words of the Master of the Rolls, in what is cited as the "Dog and Porridge-Pot Case," "An honest man who wants to mark his goods never thinks of taking the device, partly or wholly, which some other tradesman is employing for the purpose of marking his goods." There are, no doubt, considerable differences. Such, indeed, that if a man who had once bought Eno's Fruit Salt had brought his empty bottle with him when he came to renew his supply, he would not or might not be deceived, or he would at least require some specious explanation to remove his doubts. But one who does not take that precaution, the careless, or those who had not bought before and were advised to get a bottle of fruit salt, would be deceived by the term fruit salt, and by the label bearing a malformed bunch of grapes. It is true that if he looked closely and had means of comparison he would see that the word "Parisian" indicated some other preparation than Eno's, and not an English one. But even that term would not necessarily open his eyes. Besides, the term "Parisian" and the label purporting to express that it was a Parisian invention, manufactured in the colony with the help of an imported expert, by Messrs. Hogg & Co., "sole agents for the Colonies," every feature of which was a distinct and avowed untruth, and was in itself a fraud—a fraud, it

is true, distinguishing the preparation from Eno's, but a fraud none the less in its express representation and in its purpose—namely, that of getting into Eno's trade in fruit salt, and winning to himself part of the profits of the invention and advertising of Mr. Eno. Then as to the term "Fruit Salt," I am of opinion that it was susceptible of registration as a trade-mark, and that it was not descriptive of a class of preparations or of natural substances in a commercial aspect, nor indeed scientifically. This seems to me to have been sufficiently decided in England in the case of Eno v. Stephens, and to have been recognised by the general suppression or abstinence of the would-be imitators that are sure to be eager for a share of the inventor's profits. It was also decided by myself in Eno v. Davis, although in that case there were in some respects more daring imitations in other particulars than that of the name. There remains only the question whether the term "Fruit Salt" had become *publici juris* before the plaintiff's registration. I am clear that it had not. Mr. Eno had introduced his goods without registration, it is true; perhaps by omission, or perhaps relying on the honesty of others, and all was right until his preparation came into great demand. Then came a variety of imitators. But as far as the evidence goes, they were all fraudulent in their one object of diverting the plaintiff's trade to their spurious preparations, and in the colourableness of their imitations. It does not seem to me to be of much consequence whether these imitations had or had not gone on for several years before the plaintiff's registration, but in fact I am satisfied upon the whole of the evidence that they did not begin until about a year or so before the plaintiff's registration at the furthest. I therefore decree that the defendant be perpetually restrained from selling his manufacture with the word "Fruit Salt" or any colourable approach to that term or the other term used by the plaintiff or either of them. The defendant must pay all costs of suit. By the consent of parties, I assess damages at £100, payable within three weeks.—From "Sydney Morning Herald," July 2.

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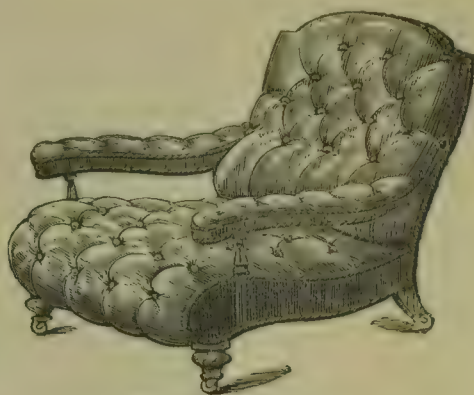
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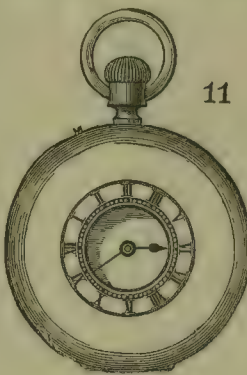
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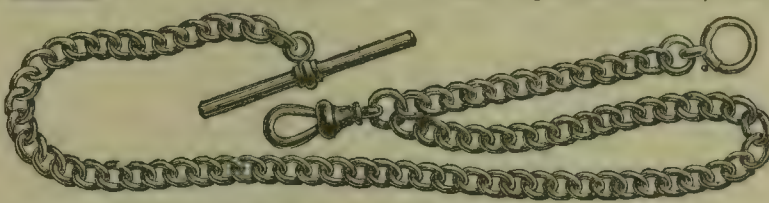
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AUTHOR OF "GOD AND THE MAN," "THE SHADOW OF THE SWORD," &c

The visions of the earth were gone and fled—
He saw the giant Sea above his head.—*Keats' Endymion.*

CHAPTER XIX.

THE NEW OVERSEER.

The news of my dismissal from the mine was received by my aunt with infinite wailing. The poor soul, knowing that for some time past I had been the mainstay of the house, saw nothing before her but misery and starvation; indeed, she was for going straight to Redruth House and appealing to the master, but I checked her.

"Don't grieve, aunt," I said. "It will all be right, by-and-by. Say I am dismissed from the mine—what then? The mine isn't all the world. I shall get something, never fear."

But my aunt shook her head.

"It be like young folk to make light o' things. When you'm a bit awlder, Hugh, you'll see things as I do—trouble ahead. 'Tis vary easy to talk, but what is there in the village but the mine?"

"But I'm going up to London, aunt."

"To Lunnon! Lawd save the lad!—and what for should 'un gaw to Lunnon?"

"I am going up to see the company, and tell them what's going on at the mine. Keep your mind easy till I come back, aunt. 'Twill, maybs, all be right then."

But my aunt continued to cry quietly, and grieved as bitterly as if she knew of the dark clouds which were gathering above.

As for my uncle, he sat and listened, and made no remark

whatever. I concluded he did not understand, so I made no attempt to trouble him at all.

There was no time to be lost, and as soon, therefore, as I had finished my task of comforting my aunt, I began to turn over in my mind what it would be best for me to do. I was as fully conscious of the gravity of the situation as my aunt herself, though I had thought fit to make light of it in order to lessen her pain. To be turned from the mine meant facing starvation—unless I could find a similar situation to the one I had lost; the only way to facilitate this being to see the company, who might consent to place me over some other mine. Besides, it was necessary that I should see them and plead the cause of the wretched creatures who daily faced death at George Redruth's command.

Having fully made up my mind that the journey must be taken, I resolved to start on the following morning, and began making my preparations accordingly.

During the years that I had been overseer of the mine my salary had not been large, but I had been able to put by a small sum weekly. My first care was to break into this, to put into my pocket-book sufficient for my journey and give a sum to my aunt.

"Don't be afraid to use it," I said; "there is more yet: and before it's all gone I'll have work, please God!"

My hopefulness, somehow, soon infected my aunt, and she set about putting my things together with a brighter face. She dried her tears, and talked quite cheerfully of my going.

"They do say," she said, "that everything's for the best,

and maybe 'tis saw naw, though us can't just see it. Mayhap you'll meet our Annie in London and bring her back to us, Hugh."

"It's more than likely," I returned. "Our black cloud won't last for ever, the silver lining must be coming round."

When all was ready, I stepped down to the village to tell John Rudd to call for me on the morrow, when he was to start before daybreak. Having done my errand, I lit my pipe and strolled slowly back to the cottage.

It was a splendid night. All the earth, hardened by the keen touch of frost, was flooded by the brilliant moonrays; and the sky was thick with stars. All was so quiet and peaceful, I could hear the click clack of my footsteps on the frosty road.

My mind was sorely troubled, I walked up and down the road until my pipe was finished, then I knocked out the burnt ashes upon the ground and turned to re-enter the cottage, when I started back with a half-suppressed cry. There, not very far from me, standing in the shadow of one of the laurel-bushes in Annie's garden, was the tall figure of a woman. She came quickly towards me, and laid her hand upon my arm.

"Madeline!" I murmured, for it was indeed she, dressed in her evening dress, with her mantle thrown lightly over her head and shoulders, and her dear face raised wistfully to mine.

"Mr. Trelawney," she said, quietly, "is it true that you have been dismissed from the mine?"

"Yes; it's quite true, Miss Graham."

"Oh, why will you not be as you were just now, and call me Madeline," she cried, passionately. "Why have all those years come and gone since we were children, and left us so far apart, Mr. Trelawney. Hugh, let us be children again! I was your help and solace once, let me be so to-night!"

She had spoken truly—why should a few years separate us? Once before she had offered me her friendship and I had accepted it: why not accept it now? I took her hand and kissed it.

"You shall be the same to me now as you were then!" I answered, "you shall be my friend!"

I think she understood me. She made no reply, but for a moment she turned her head aside; when she looked at me again, she was as calm as the moonrays which lay all about her.

"Tell me what has happened," she said, "and what you are going to do."

"Very little has happened," I replied. "I have got the dismissal which I have all along expected, and I am going away."

"Mr. Trelawney, it was more than sympathy which brought me here to-night. I want to ask you a question."

"Yes?"

"If my cousin offers you the post again, will you take it?"

I saw in a moment what she meant: that she would intercede for me; that the fact of my being reinstated would give that villain George Redruth a stronger hold over her; so I answered, firmly,

"No; the situation will not be offered to me, and if it was, I should refuse it."

"Your uncle and aunt are dependent upon you, are they not?"

"Not entirely. My uncle is sufficiently recovered now to resume his work. For the last week he has been employed at the mouth of the mine. If my sins are not visited upon his head, and he is allowed to remain, they will do very well. As for myself, I am young and strong; there is no fear for me."

She made no answer; and I, looking at her, noticed, for the first time, how thinly she was clad.

"Madeline," I said, "you will get your death; let me take you back."

I drew the shawl closer about her shoulders, put her hand upon my arm, and led her away.

"Hugh," she said, presently, "you have not told me the cause of all this trouble. Why have you and my cousin disagreed so terribly?"

The very fact that he was her cousin sealed my lips.

"There is nothing," I said, "but what had best be kept between man and man."

"Then you absolutely refuse to make any concession?"

"I refuse to receive any favour from George Redruth."

"Or from me?"

"From you, Madeline?"

"Yes. I am rich, you know—very rich, and now that you are in trouble I might help you."

"No," I answered, quickly; "don't think of it. It is impossible."

"Impossible?" she replied; "the word friendship to you means nothing."

"It means that you may give me your sympathy. I am grateful for that, but I cannot accept money from you."

I walked with her as far as the entrance to the grounds surrounding Redruth House, then I left her.

Her eyes were full of tears as she said good-bye, and her little hand clung to mine with a persistence which well-nigh unmanned me. I was too much beside myself to return to the cottage, so for about half a mile I followed the road which led to the mine. It was late, there was not a living soul abroad it seemed to me; yet, as I turned to retrace my steps, I came face to face with a man who had evidently been following close upon my heels. It was Johnson.

Madeline's softening influence was still upon me. Yet at sight of this evil face it seemed to fade, and there arose within me all that was worst in my soul. He paused, blocking my way, and sneeringly addressed me—

"I guess, young man," he said, "you'll get into worse trouble before you're done. Jest you let the governor see you as I saw you with Miss Graham to-night!"

The mention of her name by his foul lips roused me to frenzy.

"You scoundrel!" I cried, "mention that lady's name again and by Heaven I'll strike you dead where you stand!"

"Oh," he sneered, "killing's your game, is it? Repeat that to-morrow before witnesses, young man, and your doom's sealed."

He passed me by, and walked on towards the mine, while I, glad at heart to be safely away from him, walked with some speed towards home.

I found my aunt alone; I asked for my uncle.

"He be gone back to the mine, Hugh," she returned. "But davn't 'ee sit up for 'un, lad. I daresay Jim Rivers 'll bring 'im home."

As I knew I should have to be ready to join John Rudd at five o'clock in the morning, I took my aunt's advice and went to bed; and so soundly did I sleep, that I heard nothing whatever of my uncle's return.

When I awoke it was still pitch dark. I struck a light, and found that it was four o'clock. I therefore got up and began to prepare for my journey.

I went about my work as quietly as possible, hoping to disturb no one; but shortly after I entered the kitchen, my uncle appeared fully dressed for the day. He looked so white and strange that, for a moment, I was startled into the belief that something was the matter. As nothing seemed to have transpired, however, I concluded it was sorrow at parting with me.

My God, how the memory of that white wan face came back to me in after days! It was the memory of it, and of the patient, pitiful eyes, which sealed my lips when one word might have proved my salvation.

When John Rudd made his appearance, and my aunt came out of the bed-room, and began crying on my shoulder, I saw the wan, sad eyes of my uncle still fixed upon me. As I left the cottage, I looked back and found them gazing after me still.

CHAPTER XX.

IN LONDON.

On reaching London, I secured a room in a small coffee-house in Soho; and, having deposited my luggage, I started off at once to the offices of the mining company. It was three o'clock, and I counted I might just arrive before they closed.

I was astonished, on arriving at my destination, to find that the "offices" consisted only of a couple of grimy rooms in a side street off Chancery-lane. I was received by a dilapidated and somewhat dirty old clerk, who was crouched upon a high stool and scribbling away at a desk. He informed me that the head of the firm was at that moment in his room. I was taken to him, and made haste to state my case.

I soon found that my presence there was comparatively useless. Like master, like man, they say, and certainly George Redruth, in forming a company to conduct the mine,

had been careful to select men whose views accorded with his own; besides, my character had preceded me; they had been forewarned of my visit, and to all my complaints they had nothing to say.

Sick at heart I left the place, and walked slowly back towards Charing-cross. What my next move would be I did not know. It was certain I could do nothing for the Cornish miners; and since they could not starve, they must be left to trudge on with that grim skeleton Death for ever by their side!

Pondering thus, I made my way slowly along the crowded streets, gazing abstractedly at the sea of faces surrounding me. It was Saturday afternoon, and the Strand was thronged. The hum of the busy crowd distracted me. I turned, intending to pass down one of the side streets and gain the Embankment, when suddenly I stepped face to face with a woman who was coming towards me, and uttered a cry.

It was my cousin Annie!

But so changed was she that I scarcely knew her. She was dressed as a lady, and looked like one; but her face was pale, her eyes looked troubled and sad. She must have been walking quickly, for as I turned to face her she almost fell into my arms.

The cry I gave attracted her; she looked into my face, and knew me.

She paused, uncertain what to do. My sudden appearance there, of all places on the earth, was so unexpected, that it completely unnerved her. For a moment she seemed about to fly; then, conquering herself, she stood her ground.

"Hugh!" she exclaimed. "You here!"

"Yes!" I answered, sternly enough. "I am here!"

I felt no joy in meeting her. Had she come to me poor, despaired, with the taint of sin upon her, I should have taken her in my arms, and said, "You poor repentant child, come home;" but when she stood before me in her fine raiment, my heart hardened; for I thought of the heart-broken old people whom she had left.

My appearance must have been strange, for I began to attract some attention, when Annie took me by the arm and led me down the side-street I had intended to take. We passed on, never uttering a word, until we came to the Embankment. Then she let go my arm and spoke.

"Hugh!" she said, "did you come to London to look for me?"

"No. I came on other business, but I promised to seek you and take you back."

She was still white as death and trembling violently. As I uttered these words, she shook her head, and her eyes filled with tears.

"I cannot go home, Hugh; not yet," she said, sadly.

"Not yet?" I repeated. "Will it ever be better for you than it is now?"

"Yes, Hugh; and soon, I hope, I shall be able to go and cause them no trouble."

I shrugged my shoulders and half turned away, when she laid her hand upon my arm again and said,

"Hugh, dear Hugh! you have never once taken my hand; you have not looked at me as you would have done some months ago. You think I have brought shame upon you all; but, indeed, it is not so bad as that—I am a lawful wife."

"A lawful wife? Whose wife?"

"Ah! do not ask me that. I cannot tell you. But I am a wife; and some day, very soon, I shall be acknowledged. Hugh, will you not take my hand, and say that you forgive me?"

"I have nothing to forgive," I replied. "You did me no wrong; but you ruined the happiness of your home, and you have broken your father's heart."

"Hugh!"

"It is as well for you to hear it, Annie," I continued. "When your flight was discovered, your father bore it bravely, we thought; but it seems he hid the worst of his trouble from us, and pined in secret. It has been like a canker-worm gnawing at his heart; and now he is weak and feeble, like a weary, worn old man!"

I ceased, for Annie had turned away and was crying piteously. I went to her, and took her hand.

"Annie," I said, "tell me the name of the man who has been the author of all this trouble, and I will ask no more."

She shook her head.

"I cannot tell you, Hugh. Why should you wish to know? I tell you I am his wife."

"If you are his wife, where is the need of all this secrecy?"

"There are reasons why he cannot acknowledge me just now; therefore, I have made a solemn vow never to tell his name until he gives me permission. Is it not enough for you to know that I have not disgraced you, and that I am happy?"

She certainly did not look happy. Her pale, pained face, which was turned to mine, seemed to give the lie to every word she spoke.

"Will you tell them at home," she said, "that you found me well, and that they must not grieve; because some day soon I shall come back to them?"

"Where are you living now?" I asked.

"Close by here," she replied, quickly. "I was on my way home when I met you. Will you come with me, Hugh? I will show you the rooms."

I assented; and she led the way back towards the Strand. She walked quickly, and paused before a house in Craven-street. Entering with a latch-key which she carried, she passed up a flight of stairs, and entered a room.

"This is where I live, Hugh," she said.

It was a change indeed from the Cornish kitchen in which she had lived all her life. The room was one which I could imagine Madeline occupying, but which was singularly out of place when coupled with Annie!

Having looked about me, I prepared to leave.

"Where are you going, Hugh?" she asked. "Home?"

"I don't know," I answered.

"Shall I see you again?"

"That I don't know. Since you say you are well cared for and happy, where is the use of troubling you? Some day, perhaps, when your sun begins to set, you'll find your way back to those who loved you long before this villain crossed your path!"

I opened the door, stepped across the threshold, and—faced two strange men.

A hand was laid upon my shoulder, and a voice said:

"Stop, young man! We want you for *Murder*!"

(To be continued.)

THE EISTEDDFOD.

The National Eisteddfod of Wales was held at Aberdare last week. As announced in our previous issue, Sir George Elliot, M.P., gave the presidential address on Tuesday. The proceedings were opened by a procession consisting of the members of the various friendly societies of the locality, who, headed by their bands, marched to Aberaman, the residence of Sir George Elliot. The meeting was opened at noon by the singing of the National Anthem. The list of competitions was afterwards proceeded with, in the presence of an audience numbering about three thousand. A prize of three guineas was awarded to a lad aged ten or twelve years for the best rendering of a harp solo, and another prize of £20 was carried off by a young Welshman, named G. T. Ris, for composing a string quartet, which was much admired. The Swansea town band won a prize of £20.

In the Cymmrodorion Section on Wednesday a paper was read by Mrs. Bryant, D.Sc. (London), on "University Local Examinations in Wales." In his presidential address, Mr. J. C. Parkinson, J.P., D.L., paid special attention to the Celtic race and literature, remarking that through centuries of difficulties, and in the face of obstacles apparently insurmountable, the Celtic race and literature had lived and flourished, and this was more marked in Wales than in other parts of our realm. In the Isle of Man the Celtic speech was fast dying out, and Cornish had disappeared from the spoken dialects of this country. It would be to the advantage of the Welsh that they should become better acquainted with the world outside the Principality, and they should respect the patriotism which prizes the old Welsh language, and, better still, the patriot to whom English is as familiar as the Celtic tongue. Lord Aberdare proposed a vote of thanks to the President, and it was seconded in a most able manner by Mr. Matthew Arnold, whose appearance on the platform was greeted with rounds of applause.—The prize of five guineas offered for the best performance of the pedal harp solo was awarded to Thomas Thomas, of Sirhowy. The adjudication on "Original Collection of the Folklore of Glamorgan," prize £10, was awarded to Croke and Crofter (the real name not being mentioned). The prize of ten guineas on "Anthem Composition" was awarded to Mr. J. H. Roberts, of North Wales; Mr. Lloyd Williams, of Cardiff, took the prize of £10 for the best translation of Latin hymns; the prize of £10 for the best designs in pen-and-ink and sepia was awarded to Mr. R. T. Howells. The chair subject, "The Truth against the World," odes, not to exceed 1000 lines, for a prize of £20, and chair, value £10, occasioned great interest. The successful bard proved to be Watkyn Williams, of Ammanford.

Great difficulty was experienced in conducting the proceedings on Thursday morning, owing to the immense number of the audience. A prize of three guineas, offered for the best rendering of a soprano solo, was awarded to a young lady calling herself "Inos y De." A little girl of twelve was awarded a supplementary prize for her admirable rendering. The grand choral competition, for a prize of £150, resulted in the success of the Dowlais choir. In delivering the presidential address, Lord Aberdare referred, in grateful terms, to the demonstration made that day on his behalf; and then went on to speak of the death of Penry Williams, who, he said, was the son of a painter and glazier of Merthyr. He then alluded to Penry's connection with Gibson, the sculptor, of Anglesea. A good deal had been said about the possible decay of the Welsh language, and of utilising Welsh for elementary education. He thought it an experiment that could very well be tried in the more essentially Welsh-speaking districts.

The meetings concluded on Friday. At the Bardic Gorsedd, degrees were conferred upon a number of prominent Welshmen; and the next Eisteddfod (1886) was formally proclaimed for Carnarvon. It was also decided that the 1887 National Eisteddfod should be held in London, where there are fully 50,000 Welsh-speaking residents. Colonel Tynte presided over a large and distinguished Eisteddfod assemblage at the Pavilion. He dwelt upon the supreme importance of Welsh etymology as a study. Miss Eleanor Rees created a sensation by her magnificent rendering of an old Welsh air, which led to an address by Lord Aberdare upon the transcendent merit of the old Celtic airs. The second choral competition followed; the prize was awarded to the Morlais Choral Society, Dowlais (103 members). The result was received with tumultuous applause. No composition worthy of the prize came in for the £25 prize for the best essay on "Welsh Musicians up to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century." The eight-guinea instrumental quartet prize went to Mr. F. Siedel (Merthyr), and the £10 prize for the poem on "Howell the Good" was won by Ap Milo, Gruffydd. Mr. William Davies (Talybont) took the £15 prize for the best Welsh hand-book of Welsh poetry to the end of the eighteenth century, with illustrative extracts. There was a grand concert at night.

The Eisteddfod has been an almost unparalleled success.

Mr. F. F. Boughey, who, in 1870, succeeded the late Mr. Isaac Spooner as Stipendiary Magistrate for South Staffordshire, has tendered his resignation on account of ill-health.

The Lords of the Admiralty have made a supplementary grant of £9000 to Portsmouth Dockyard in order to avoid the possibility of any employés having to be discharged during the current financial year.

A further addition to the good work which has been carried out by the Metropolitan Public Gardens' Association was made last week, when the graveyard of Holy Trinity Church, at Rotherhithe, was thrown open to the public as a recreation ground. This little oasis in a wilderness of wharves lies in close proximity to the Surrey Commercial Dock, and is about an acre in extent. As a district churchyard, it was well supplied with trees, and under the able directorship of Miss Wilkinson—an active member of the association—flower-beds, fountains, and seats have been added, while the gravel walks have been relaid, and the turf, so as to make it indeed a veritable garden.—Another open space has been given to Clerkenwell, the old Spa-fields burial-ground being handed over by the Marquis of Northampton as a recreation-ground for the children. This place, about one acre in extent, being intended for a children's playground, is provided with various gymnastic appliances.

Among the petitions presented to Parliament during last Session, there were 1591, embracing 531,638 signatures, in favour of the alteration of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill; while 836 other petitions, with 160,278 signatures, were presented favouring legislation with a like object. There were 1261 petitions, and 690,022 signatures, against the Church of Scotland Disestablishment Bill; and only 108 petitions, with 2779 signatures, in favour of the measure. In favour of the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill; there were 996 petitions, with 75,057 signatures, and two petitions, with 236 signatures, against. There were 655 petitions, with 77,639 signatures, in favour of the Oaths Bill, and six petitions, with 583 signatures, against it. In favour of the Bill for the Extension of the Parliamentary Franchise to Women there were 394 petitions, with 9365 signatures. There were 379 petitions, with 20,283 signatures, against Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.

SEPTEMBER.

The nuts are ripening in the copses, and the blackberries in the hedges, the plantain is growing brown, and the trees are showing the first coy touch of autumn in the blended variations of colour that are loveliness masking decay. The swallows are wheeling and darting for a few times longer ere they cross the sea, and the thrushes and blackbirds, with the woodlarks and robins, are the chief performers left at work in the feathered orchestra. The fields are reaped and gleaned, the stackyard is busy with the operations of thatching, the pigs and geese share the stubble, the winter wheat and barley will soon be sown, and the vetches and trifolium are already being sown—it is September.

And joyful is the sound of the name to thousands of brain-workers, for the partridge, both in the sport he affords while alive and in his toothsome plumpness after he is dressed for table, is an admirable bird. Grouse and pheasant shooting are both full of charm, but it is for a far more limited circle of sportsmen; whereas the partridge is shot by thousands who never drew trigger at a grouse or saw a moor, and whose experience of pheasant-shooting is limited to a few birds met with in the hedgerows. And—*experto crede*—there is as much sport and as high a standard of skill necessary in killing the bonny brown bird as in any branch of gunnery.

Fashions change, but partridges do not; and a September of the old sort, such as is spent on a farm down in the West, which is to memory dear, is much the same as one some eighty years ago, in the days of flint-locks and Colonel Hawker.

Such a September holiday on such a farm is "full of pleasure, void of strife, and beloved by many," as Izaak Walton sings of his favourite sport. We are ten miles from a railway, in a charming country of mixed arable, pasture, and woodland unpreserved, but full of wild game, and surrounded everywhere by the truest aroma of Nature. The life of the farm and field is full of interest, the surroundings of the homestead are all fresh to the jaded London toiler. Such healthy outdoor life is shooting that is worth the name; far better than the "driving" of partridges to the accompaniment of hot luncheons and gun-carriers.

We need not fear an hour's ennui in this sweet, wild place, though newspapers and letters are at least twenty-four hours' old, generally more. So much the better. There are wild birds of all sorts to be studied, farm-life in all its variety—and how much and interesting that is town-dwellers never know—to be seen, partridges strong and plentiful for the gun, and perch and pike in the stream that eddies slowly round the farthest meadow under the ash-trees. Cover for the birds is as varied as plentiful, for no razor-swept inch stubble and abolition of hedges for the sake of high farming destroy one's sport here. Away with the ideas of artificial kites and driven birds collected for slaughter in a big turnip-field! Save that for flintlocks we use central fires, we shoot as our grandsires did *here*.

The September morning is calm and hazy, the sun is tempered by fleecy clouds, the wood-smoke from the great kitchen-chimney curls perpendicularly upwards in the still air. We are waiting at the white gate that opens on the common, golden with furze, beyond which stretch the stubble, turnips, and patches of potatoes and beans, where lies our beat to-day. Our one bag-carrier, an honest odd man about the farm with a sharp eye and a civil tongue, is harnessing the farmer's mare for market, then he will be in attendance. Look on the view through the hollies that sprinkle the common. The earlier wheat-fields are bare, but pigs and Michaelmas geese are busy. The ploughs are in the fallows for the winter wheat, and oats and vetches are being sown beyond. Green and quiet lie the turnip-fields, contrasting with the yellow stubble, and fenced in by glorious hedges of hazel, elder, ash, and thorn, with broad deep ditches, which are splendid cover. The air is tranquilly sweet, loaded with perfume of stock and wallflower from the quaint old garden on the left. Calves bellow, ducks quack, and hens cackle in the yard on the right as the farmer looses his old sheep-dog, barking ecstatically; and, mounting his gig, wishes us good sport, and drives off. And now, having settled about luncheon, we start, our man leading a steady setter and staid retriever.

The dry grass-fields are tried first; but blank; and now we enter the potatoes. Here the setter soon makes a full point—whirr—bang; and the first brace of the season are bagged. The beans yield us another covey; and we flush a "nide" of young pheasants here, whom we will look for next month if we can get two or three days' priceless holiday. And now, as the sun has dried the leaves, we will take the turnips, the *pièce de résistance*: steadily the setter works and the cartridge-bag gets lighter as the game-bag grows heavier, while a brace of hares is added to the birds. The retriever has a good deal of work here, the turnips are thick and the hedge is a double one, but he acts nobly. We also pick up a landrail, while the blackbirds chatter, screeching out of the hedge at every yard. And now comes lunch under an oak—rest, beer, and a pipe. For real enjoyment that pipe is unsurpassed. As we smoke, we study the tints on the trees, and listen to the drowsy coo of the pigeons in the wood.

Next we try the stubbles. It is very hot and birds do not lie, but at last we drive a covey over into the furze and get them up singly, also some rabbits. This is fine sport.

The shadows lengthen now, and the beetles wheel their drowsy flight. The great horses come tramping home from plough, and the cows from pasture. We near the house, and smell the jessamine round the porch. But, tired and hungry, we perceive a more grateful odour—that of eggs and bacon. Let us in to our tea-dinner, our modest quencher and pipe, our lavender sheets, and the pleasant memory of our opening day in September.

A Wesleyan pastoral has been issued calling attention to a falling off in membership, and to the paucity of ministerial candidates.

Mr. R. A. Forrest, the Surveyor of the North-Eastern Postal District, has been appointed Surveyor of the Eastern Postal District of England, in place of Mr. C. Rea, promoted; and Mr. J. P. Lambert Surveyor, in succession to Mr. Forrest.

The general report by Mr. H. G. Calcraft to the Board of Trade upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1884 has been issued, in the form of a Bluebook. The total number of persons returned to the Board of Trade as having been killed in the working of the railways during the year was 1134; and the number of injured 4100. Of these, 135 persons killed and 1491 persons injured were passengers; but of these only 31 were killed and 864 injured in consequence of accidents to or collisions between trains; the deaths of the remaining 104 passengers, and injuries to 627, are returned as due to a variety of other causes, but more especially to a want of caution on the part of the individuals themselves. Of the collisions, 15 were attributed to mistakes of signalmen arising from forgetfulness on their part or want of care, 16 to the want of care of engine-drivers in running their trains at too high a rate of speed, or not having them under proper control, or to their not keeping a proper look-out for signals, 3 to mistakes of pointsmen.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

R M L (Wolverhampton).—The solution of No. 2159 appeared in our last Number.

J S D (Shanklin).—Thanks; the problem shall be examined.

W L B (Oxford).—Thanks for the copy of the game. We have been occupied with tourney games of late.

BERKSHIRE.—Your problem shall be examined after you have communicated your name and address.

Dr. W (Ramsgate).—The explanation was given last week.

T T (Bolton).—Thanks for the problems.

D F (Glasgow).—Thanks; we have made the correction below.

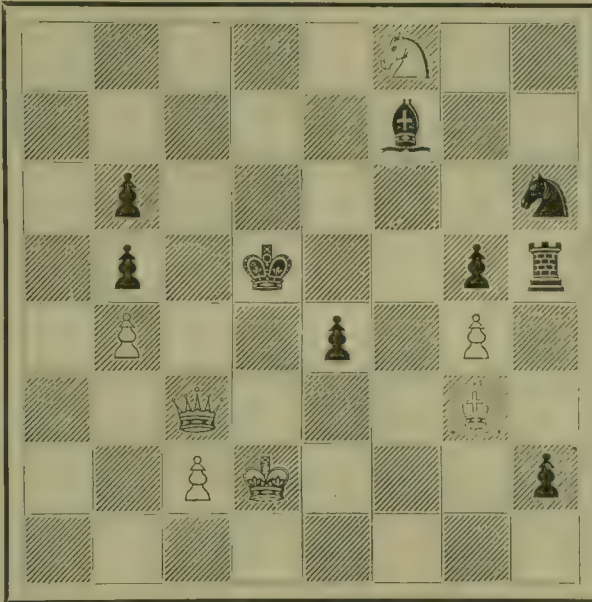
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 2132, 2153, 2154, and 2155, from John D Scott (Demerara); of No. 2157 from M H Moorhouse; of No. 2158 from E L G; of No. 2159 from Emile Frau, James Easton, H T H, L K Hirschl, and E L G; of No. 2160 from Walter T Feldon, F F Pott, H T H, T Sinclair, E L G, B H C (Salisbury), Emile Frau, R Thomas, Casino National (Jerez), Alpha, James Easton, E Cornish, Chilean (Liverpool), Prairie Chicken, L K Hirschl, and M H Moorhouse.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2161 received from Hereward, G W Law, B H C (Salisbury), S Lowndes, Jupiter Junior, S Farrant, C T Salisbury, W J Redman, C W Milson, J G Harkness, L L Greenaway, J Hall, Richard Murphy (Wexford), Chilean (Liverpool), Aaron Harper, H Wardell, N S Harris, E J Green (Worthing), No Name (Farnborough), Clement Fawcett, G H Palmer, R Tweddell, George Gough, Frank Pickering, H H Noyes, W Biddle, Columbus, J A Schmucke, Ben Nevils, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Rev. Winfield Cooper, R H Brooks, E E H, Joseph Ainsworth, E Casella (Paris), M O'Halloran, R L Southwell, Nerina, Emma (Darlington), R Thomas, T Sinclair, James Easton, E Cornish, Julia Short, Magnus in Parvo, R T Kemp, A W Scrutton, Otto Fulder, S Bullen, D W Kell, A C Hunt, Bellum, Bernard Green (Cockermouth), E London, P Marshall, H Reeve, N H Mullon, G Fosbrooke, W Dewsey, A W Rogers, J McKenzie, Edward James Gibbs Junior, P Ferris, G H Seymour, F Rudman, A W G Atken, James Inglis, H T H, Shadrorth, C S Cox, L Wyman, H A Nesbitt, A T Foxgait (Stigo), John Hodgson (Maidstone), L K Hirschl, Indigator, J C B (Bristolwich), A M Colborne, M H Moorhouse, H Muir, L Falcon (Antwerp), A Karberg (Homburg), Enid Mary (Goring-on-Thames), W Silvey, Rev. W Anderson (Old Romney), T G (Ware), G S Oldfield, A Wignier, G Oswald, Hermit, E L G, F Marshall, C E, Rev. J Olovenshaw, W Vernon, A D, J A Miller, and J K (South Hampshire).

PROBLEM No. 2163.

By J. CHOCOLOUS (Prague).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played in the Masters' Tournament at the Hereford meeting of the Counties Chess Association, between Messrs. MASON and GUNSBURG. (French Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	18. B takes B	B takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	19. R P takes B	Q Kt to B 3rd
3. P takes P	P takes P	20. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Q 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	21. Kt to K 5th	K Kt to K 5th
5. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	22. B to R 3rd	Q to K 2nd
6. Castles	Castles	23. Q to B sq	P to B 3rd
7. B to K Kt 5th	B to K 3rd	24. Kt to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th
8. P to B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	25. Q to K sq	Q to B 3rd
9. Q to B 2nd	P to K R 3rd	26. P to B 3rd	Kt to Kt 4th
10. B to R 4th	P to B 3rd	27. Q to K 5th	K to B 2nd
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to B 2nd	28. K to B 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd
12. Q R to K sq	K R to K sq	29. P to K Kt 4th	P takes P
13. B to Kt 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	30. B takes P	P to K R 4th
14. Kt to R 4th	R takes R	31. B to Q 7th	K to Kt 2nd
15. R takes R	R to K sq	32. K to K 2nd	K Kt to B 2nd
16. R takes R	Kt takes R	33. Q takes Q	K takes Q.
17. Kt to B 5th	B takes Kt		

Drawn Game.

General Vice-unt Wolesey has accepted the honorary position of Patron to the Irish Chess Association.

The next meeting of the Scottish Chess Association will be held in April, 1886, and not August, as stated in our issue of the 15th ult.

We omitted to mention, in our report of the Hereford meeting, that the Rev. J. Greene's prize of £3 3s. for the member of the Counties Chess Association making the highest score among the non-prizeholders was won by the Rev. A. B. Skipworth.

A new chess club has been organised at the Bow and Bromley Institute. Mr. W. J. Blyth is the honorary secretary.

An elegant composition by Dr. S. Gold, of Vienna:—

White: K at K 2nd, R at Q B 6th, Kts at K 7th and K B 8th, Pawns at Q Kt 4th and K 4th. (Six pieces.)
Black: K at Q 5th, Pawns at Q Kt 3rd and 4th and K 4th. (Four pieces.)

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE NEW BARONETS.

The Right Hon. Sir Michael Morris, of Spiddal, county Galway, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Martin Morris, of Spiddal, by marriage with Julia, daughter of Dr. Charles Blake, of Galway, and was born in 1827. He was educated at Erasmus Smith's School at Galway, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, taking his Bachelor's degree as first senior moderator and gold medallist, in 1847. He was called to the Bar at the King's Inns, Dublin, in 1849, appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1863, and admitted a Bench of the Honourable Society of King's Inns, Dublin, in 1867. Sir Michael is a magistrate for county Galway, a commissioner of National Education, and a senator of the Royal University of Ireland. He served as High Sheriff of Galway in 1850, was Recorder of Galway from 1857 till 1865, and sat in Parliament as member for Galway from July, 1865, till March, 1867, when he was raised to the Bench as a Judge of the Common Pleas. He has been Chief Justice since 1876. Sir Michael was Solicitor-General for Ireland from July till October, 1866, and Attorney-General from that time till the following March. He married, in 1860, Anna, daughter of the Right Hon. Baron Hughes, by whom he has a family. His son and heir, Martin Fitzpatrick, was born in 1867.

Sir James Porter Corry, of Dunraven, Belfast, county Antrim, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Robert Corry, a merchant, of Belfast, by marriage with Jane, daughter of Mr. James Porter, of Ballynassell, county Down. He was born in 1826, and was educated privately and at Belfast College. Sir James Corry is a magistrate for county Antrim and for Belfast, and a shipowner and merchant in that borough. He has sat in Parliament as one of the members for Belfast in the Conservative interest since 1874. Sir James married, in 1849, Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Service, of Glasgow, and was left a widower in 1869.

Mr. John Fowler, C.E., has been created a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Irish Probate, under seal of the Principal Registry, Dublin, of the will (dated Oct. 28, 1879), with a codicil (dated Jan. 6, 1885), of Sir James Macaulay Higginson, K.C.B., late of Tullaris, county Wicklow, who died on June 28 last, granted to Olivia Nichola, Lady Higginson, the widow and executrix, was resealed in London on the 7th ult., the aggregate value of the personal estate in England and Ireland amounting to over £56,000. The testator leaves legacies to his children, Charles Metcalfe Higginson, Henry Shakespeare Higginson, and Mrs. Louisa Acheson Weldon; and the residue of his property to his wife.

The will (dated Aug. 29, 1881) of Lady Margaret Percy, late of No. 111, Eaton-square, and of Pembroke Lodge, Sunninghill, Berks, who died on June 20 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Sir Charles Grant, K.C.S.I., the son, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £49,000. The testatrix leaves her residence in Eaton-square, with the furniture, plate, pictures, books, and effects, upon trust, for her son Colonel George Algernon Percy, and an annuity to her late housekeeper. As to the residue of her property, she gives one third to her said son Sir Charles Grant, one third to her son Robert Grant, and one third to her daughter, Mrs. Sybella Sophia Ryder. The deceased's first husband was Sir Robert Grant, and on his death she married Lord Joceline William Percy, whom she also survived.

The will (dated July 26, 1877), with a codicil (dated Aug. 5, 1882), of the Hon. Mrs. Caroline Cavendish, widow of Admiral the Hon. George John Cavendish, late of Lyne Grove, Chertsey, Surrey, who died on July 13 last, at Horsmonden, Kent, was proved on the 6th ult. by Miss Julia Henrietta Cavendish, the daughter, Charles Glynn Prideaux Brune, the nephew, and Herbert Gosling, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £23,000. The testatrix leaves £7850, upon trust, for her daughter Mrs. Frances Catherine Mary Smith Marriott, and her children; certain freehold property in the county of Devon, and £7600, upon trust, for her daughter Caroline Georgiana; £19 19s. each to the Royal Naval Female School, St. Margaret's, Isleworth, and the British Home for Incurables, Clapham Rise, and many other legacies. The residue of her property she gives to her daughter Julia Henrietta.

The will (dated July 26, 1884), with a codicil (dated Jan. 25, 1885), of Mr. John Knowles, late of Heaton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, who died on March 25, was proved at the Manchester District Registry on July 9 last by William Knowles, the brother, George Augustus Moscrop, and Ernest Knowles and Norman Knowles, the sons, four of executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £133,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Eliza Knowles, £500, and all his wines, liquors, consumable stores, horses and carriages; and she is to have the personal use, for life or widowhood, of his residence at Heaton, with the furniture, plate, pictures, and effects; he also leaves her an annuity of £1600. A sum of £25,000 is to be held, upon trust, for his daughter, Julia, but the larger part of the income is to be paid to his wife, during their joint lives. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to all his children, except his said daughter, in equal shares.

The will (dated Oct. 16, 1884), with a codicil (dated April 15, 1885), of the Rev. Edward William Blore, Vice-Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, who died on June 24 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by the Rev. George John Blore, D.D., the brother, and Charles Edward Keyser, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £66,000. The testator bequeaths some marble statuary to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge; £2000 to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge, upon trust, to apply the income for the next twenty years after his death for the better maintenance of the choral service of the chapel of the said college, and afterwards as the council of the said college shall determine; and legacies to his said nephew and to nieces. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his said brother.

The will (dated March 5, 1885) of Mr. Henry Simmonds, late of Aylesford House, Herne-hill, and of No. 37, Mark-lane, merchant, who died on June 17 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Mrs. Charlotte Cripps Simmonds, the widow, Alexander Hague Simmonds, the son, Horatio Walter Ibbotson, and John Amherst Philpott, the executors, the value of the personal estate in England, exclusive of 40,000 dols. invested at Brooklyn, New York, amounting to over £51,000. The testator, in addition to some specific gifts, bequeaths to his wife pecuniary legacies amounting together to £500, the use of his furniture and effects for life, and an annuity of £800, in addition to the provision made for her by two settlements; £50 to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney; and legacies to his executors, nephews, clerks, and servants. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for his children, Alexander Hague Simmonds, Mrs. Fanny Louisa Philpott, Mrs. Florence Mary Smith, Philip Rowe Simmonds, Stella Theodora Simmonds, Elizabeth Charlotte Simmonds, and Alice Mary Pellipara Simmonds, and any after-born children, in equal shares. Provision is made, if his partnership business of Messrs. Simmonds, Hunt, and Co. is continued after his death, for his said two sons succeeding to his share of the goodwill and future profits.

The will (dated Feb. 20, 1884) of Mrs. Julia Greene De Freville, late of Hinxton Hall, Cambridgeshire, and of No. 11, Upper Brook-street, who died on May 8 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Arthur Watson De Capell Brooke and Thomas Golder White, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £18,000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 each to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows at or near Mortlake, the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association, and Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; and £50 each to the Saffron Waldron Hospital, and Essex Hall Idiotic Institution, Colchester. Certain ornamental china and other articles, and also the presents given to her and her late husband by his Majesty the King of Holland, are to go as heirlooms with the mansion-house at Hinxton Hall. There are special gifts to her niece Louisa Eliza Pennell, and numerous pecuniary and specific bequests to other relatives, friends, and servants. One moiety of the residue of her property she leaves to her niece Julia Mary Anne Hungerford, and one moiety upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of her niece Mrs. Eleanor Frances De Capell Brooke.

The will (dated Nov. 12, 1883) of General Thomas Peter Flude, R.A., formerly of Colchester, but late of No. 38, Manor-road, Folkestone, who died on July 13 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Lieutenant-Colonel Adolphus Frederick Walsh and Miss Eliza Flude, the daughter, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £15,000. The testator gives legacies to grandsons, and to his executor Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh; and the residue of his property to his daughters.

Under the will of Blayney, the eccentric publican of Dublin, who was supposed to be worth nearly a million, the bulk of his property goes to twenty-nine Roman Catholic charities in Dublin. His personality will be sworn under £160,000.



1. A Marsh mill. 2. Foraging. 3. Too many cooks. 4. Quanting. 5. St. Benedict's Abbey. 6. After water-mills. 7. Exploring. 8. Under weigh. 9. The cabin. 10. The cat-fisher. 11. Sing for the night. 12. Oulton Broad. 13. Whiteside and Higham Sound. 14. Breckon Water. 15. Wroxham Broad. 16. Hickling Broad. 17. Lost in the fog.

A CRUISE ON THE NORFOLK BROADS.

ON THE NORFOLK BROADS.

The rivers of Norfolk, the Yare, the Bure with its several tributaries, and the Waveney on the Suffolk border, as they enter the flat lowlands, seeking their common outlet to the eastern sea near Yarmouth, form many shallow lakes, called "Broad," which have an aggregate extent of five thousand acres. The largest is Breydon Water, at the confluence of the Yare with the Waveney, just above Yarmouth; but the most numerous groups are those formed by the Bure, from Wroxham to South Walsham; and by the Thurne, between Hickling and Heigham, not far from the seacoast above twelve miles to the north of Yarmouth. The whole district, east of Norwich, which is situated eighteen miles inland, and which may be taken as the apex, roughly, of an obtuse triangle with its base along the seacoast from Lowestoft north to Happisburgh, presents a curious mixture of level land and still waters, a country that does not look attractive to the mere railway passenger, but that has its own peculiar charms for the lover of nature. These can only be seen by navigating the rivers and "Broad," where sportsmen, with gun, rod, or net, find plenty of fish and rare species of waterfowl; entomologists and botanists find great abundance of interesting objects of study. An excellent book, "The Norfolk Broad and Rivers," by Mr. G. Christopher Davies, published in 1883 by Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons, with the same author's smaller "Hand-book" (Messrs. Jarrold and Sons), and another "Practical Guide to the Land of the Broad," by Mr. Ernest R. Suffling, with a map, just issued by Mr. L. Upcott Gill, publisher, of the Strand, London, may be confidently recommended to the reader. The perusal of these works is pleasant and instructive, and we could easily borrow from them good materials for a topographical treatise; but our present business is only to explain the Sketches drawn by our two Artists, Mr. J. R. Wells and Mr. C. J. Staniland, who were with a happy party, including ladies, afloat among the "Broad" of the Bure and the Thurne. These localities are in the northern part of the "Land of the Broad." From Wroxham, which is a station on the railway between Norwich and Cromer, the river Bure winds about, tending in the easterly direction, and meeting the Ant, which flows from the north, just above St. Benet's Abbey; in the above part of its course, or near the Bure, lie Wroxham Broad, Hoveton, Salhouse, Horning, Ranworth, and South Walsham. The Ant, some five or six miles to the north, has its Stalham and Barton Broad. The river Thurne, which joins the Bure lower down, though flowing in an inland direction to the south-west, from a point near the seashore, drains a large extent of country, half under water, comprising Hickling Broad with Heigham Sound, Horsey Mere, and that of Martham. The same phenomenon is repeated farther south, at Ormsby, Rollesby, and Filby, whose "Broad" add fresh contributions to the river Bure, and send it down past the inside of Yarmouth and Breydon Water to its marine outlet at Gorleston, with a considerable volume of water. If our readers find this not intelligible without a map, they had better get Mr. Ernest Suffling's little book, and see his map there. We shall now leave the story of "A Cruise in a Wherry"—not at all like what we used to call a wherry on the Thames—to be told by one of the ladies in her own agreeable style:—

"What a pleasant time it was, and how we did enjoy ourselves! Starting from Wroxham, one afternoon in August, and coming with our luggage from the station, we were pleased with the first sight of our novel floating-house, anchored near the quaint little bridge. It was a large wherry, comfortably fitted up with large windows that would open all along the cabins, so that there was plenty of fresh air to be had at any time. We ladies inspected our particular domain, and thought the ladies' cabin looked snug and comfortable, which it proved to be; and the saloon was roomy and airy, with ingenious contrivances for turning tables into beds or seats as required. We found the neighbourhood of the bridge rather too noisy; so we slipped a little way down the river, a very small anchor was hooked into the bank, and we stayed the night at a pretty bend of the river, not far from Wroxham Broad. There are very pretty walks near Wroxham, and a little Broad near the bridge full of water-lilies. Next morning we sailed in and took the skiff and little dinghy, and all went into the Broad, which is very pretty and varied. We explored it while the two boys fished in a quiet corner. We found it prettiest in an overgrown corner full of lilies, whence we saw the rest of the lake through a screen of rushes. The white water-lilies were beautiful, and it was delightful to gather them, tugging at the long stems, till we had a lovely bouquet to adorn our luncheon table. We reached Salhouse early in the afternoon; and, our artist friend being anxious to get a sketch here, we decided to send the wherry on, and to follow with the two boats, at a later hour. Salhouse Broad is very pretty. It was a good pull down to Horning Ferry, as the wind was contrary most of the way; and we were all very glad when, after several disappointments, we came to our wherry. We found the kettle boiling in the usual primitive fashion, on the bank, not far from the Ferry-Boat Inn, and about half a mile below the village of Horning. Such a quaint little place is Horning, so old and irregular, it is worth a visit. The two most active-minded of our party walked there—in the dark! It was about half a mile from our position; and when they returned, being hailed by our sentry on duty, they

called out, "Candles and vinegar!" having procured those articles at the village shop.

"The next day was Sunday. We ascertained, from a bill near by, that there was no service at the parish church till the afternoon. So we started in a sailing-skiff, and, coming to a dyke, sailed up it slowly and quietly. Going up about half a mile, we came to a lovely little Broad, with a narrow opening and difficult channel, through which to discover the way, after frequent groundings; and we slipped quietly through the rushes, careful not to disturb the wild-fowl, as we supposed it must be a private road. There was a charmingly tumbledown farm-house at the other end, and the farmer appeared to be looking suspiciously at us to see whether we had any gun or fishing implements, but finally allowed us to depart in peace. This farmstead, to my mind, was the prettiest we saw. The afternoon service at the little church on the hill was not very numerously attended. There seem to be too many churches for the population in most parts of Norfolk; it is a pity some of them cannot be transported bodily to some of our large towns. The next Broad we went to was Ranworth, and this is also very pretty, with many tall rushes and the usual farm-house near the water. The inhabitants, with their friends, came out, forming picturesque groups, and were a tempting subject for a sketch.

"Next morning, we went on down the river, passing the ruins of St. Benet's Abbey, part of which is now converted into a windmill. Taking to the Fleet Dyke, we found ourselves, about noon, in South Walsham Broad, where we stayed a few hours, sketching, fishing, and exploring. We thought the tiled and thatched roofs of the cottages very pretty. We were starting out again when a very heavy storm of rain came on. Our men had to stop 'quanting,' and to batten down hatches, while we did all we could to keep out the wet; but in spite of all our efforts, got some of the sheets wet, so that some of the party had to sleep in the blankets. We had hoped to reach Hickling that night; but the wind was so strong and contrary, after we got into Whiteslea, that we had to stay there among the rushes for the night.

"We renewed our voyage in the morning, and reached Hickling, at the extreme end of the Broad, before breakfast. Our time was filled up with sketching. We were amused by one of the natives watching the artist at his work with intense interest. At last, an idea struck this worthy man; he went into a neighbouring cottage, and presently returned with his baby, which he deposited carefully on a rug, in what he thought was the artist's line of sight. He evidently hoped to see the baby's portrait appear in the drawing.

"Hickling Broad was not like the others we had seen; it is very large, about 400 acres, with gravelly bottom everywhere, and nowhere deeper than 4 ft. The fishing is said to be good; but that was not our experience; for though several different parts were tried, our success was small. There were plenty of picturesque little bits to sketch; but the larder was nearly empty, and we ladies had to sally forth with our baskets, on a foraging trip to the village, which is about a half a mile from the Broad. We had an interview with the butcher, who told us he only killed once a week, and there was nothing to be had until the next day; but there were sundry chickens and ducks running about, which were speedily killed and plucked; and, after calling for various necessities at the little 'general shop,' we came back to our friends rejoicing. In the afternoon, we made a delightful excursion: we sailed the skiff down the Broad, and up a narrow dyke, a mile long, where there was only just room with the most careful steering, till we reached Horsey Mere. This seemed like the end of the world, and we could plainly hear the roar of the sea, which is only a mile and a half distant. We could see the curious sand-hills on the coast, which look like huge rifle-butts. It looked very pretty on the opposite shore of Horsey Mere, but as it was growing late, we could not stay to explore. Finding it was hard ground, along our side of the dyke, two of our party went ashore, and towed us back to Hickling Broad. This was rather exciting work, as they came, every now and then, to a dyke across the path, and the two who were towing then jumped into the boat, and as quickly out again, and resumed their work. It was getting late when we reached the wherry, and we were so tired, having had a good deal of rowing to do, besides the towing, that tea was most welcome, and the eggs, bread and butter, &c., to us who were hungry, the most delicious food that was ever tasted.

"The next morning we started off early; but, having a strong wind against us most of the way, could make but little progress. It is certainly most wonderful how close these wherries sail to the wind, but when the tide came against us, we could not even punt or 'quant.' We were obliged to stop near Potter Heigham Bridge for the rest of the day. It rained rather heavily, but we sketched from the cabin windows, and made ourselves happy till it cleared up. Then we emerged, and walked up past some farm-houses, most of them very picturesque, to a fine old church, with a round tower and thatched roof, evidently very ancient. A little farther on we came to flat marshes, where many cattle were grazing.

"In the night it rained again very heavily; but we slept, and were awakened at five by the hoisting of the sail. The wherry started in bright sunshine, with a strong fair wind. We ladies had not risen quite so early, but soon after six there came a knock at the cabin-door, and a voice telling us that 'We shall be at Acle Bridge in half an hour, and please will

the ladies get up?' This we proceeded to do, as two of our hatches had to be taken off before going through the bridge, to give room for the mast to be lowered. It would certainly have been a pity to miss such a splendid sail, on such a lovely morning.

"We reached Yarmouth (twenty miles) by half-past nine, and moored our wherry at the North Quay, near a quaint little tower on the walls. We found our letters at the post office, and walked on the esplanade, which was very full of people; but, not liking it much, we returned by the quay and the fish-market. We were detained at Yarmouth till the third day, as the wind was contrary, blowing hard and strong. When it moderated a little, we determined to try and beat across Breydon Water, which is large, but in which only a narrow channel is navigable. The sailors and wherry-men on Yarmouth quay shook their heads at our proposal, and seemed to think it a terrible undertaking. But we, after our many yachting experiences, did not pay much attention to their warnings.

"We did manage to get across Breydon Water, and then 'quanted' slowly up the river Yare, till we got to Reedham ferry, about nine miles from Norwich. The tide now being against us, we stopped there for the night. We saw some of our friends off by train for home; and on Monday morning sailed up to Norwich and anchored opposite our friends' house there. We thought the last few miles of the river exceedingly pretty, especially at Wood End.

"About a week later, we again found ourselves at Wroxham, and further explored the river and Broad down to St. Benet's Abbey, where the river Ant joins the Bure. We found the ruins to be much more interesting than we supposed. There is a splendid old archway at the west end, still almost perfect. The old windmill, which arose out of the Abbey ruins, has, in its turn, become almost a ruin. Some fine old stone carving remains, with the figures of two curious animals, one on each side of the arch. St. Benet's must anciently have been a very large place; there are fragments of walls along the river for some distance. On a rising ground are the foundations of a church, and part of the walls, very solid, in the form of a cross.

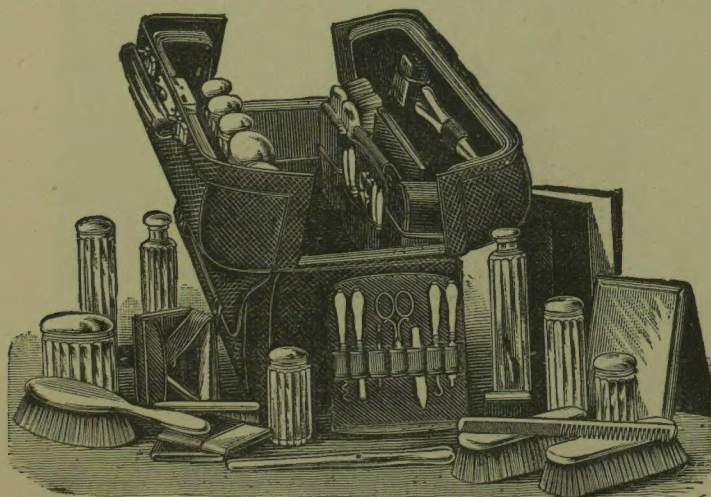
"Our last day was spent at Wroxham. We remembered to have heard that there was a place called 'Little Switzerland,' somewhere above the bridge. So we sailed up and explored the river. We came to a dyke, which looked as if it might be the place we were seeking. It was very narrow, and the water very clear, and absolutely swarming with fish; the banks on either side very high and steep, and covered with trees, mostly pines. We passed with difficulty under a pretty rustic bridge, and with our oars 'quanted' slowly along. We were delighted with the place. We saw several large pike lying at the bottom, apparently quite unconcerned at our approach. When we came out into the river again, we found that our excursion had taken longer than we expected. The pangs of hunger made themselves felt, so we decided to go a mile or so further up, to the village of Coltishall, and to try and find an inn. At last a signboard was seen in the distance, and we all landed and were presently enjoying our lunch. We had a stiff breeze to return with, and soon found ourselves back at Wroxham. On board our wherry the kettle was boiling as usual. Several yachts and boats near the bridge made the place quite lively that evening. But our cruise was over; next morning we were all up early, and busy packing. We got off by train at 9.30, all sorry to leave the wherry and the Norfolk Broad."

Vice-Admiral Richard Vesey Hamilton, C.B., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the China station, in the place of Vice-Admiral Sir William M. Dowell, K.C.B.

Sir Francis Sandford has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary in the office of the Secretary for Scotland, and Mr. Henry Craig is to be Secretary to the Education Department in that office.

Brigade Sergeant-Major James Thorne, of the 2nd Brigade Eastern Division Royal Artillery, has been presented by Prince Albert Victor of Wales, late a Lieutenant in the corps, with a handsome gold watch, suitably inscribed.

Details come from Central America of the eruption of the volcano of Cotopaxi early on the morning of July 23. The *Nacion* of Guayaquil reports that about one o'clock in the morning people were awakened by a heavy artillery apparently from guns of the heaviest calibre. The explosions followed one another with wonderful rapidity, sometimes causing a continuous roar, shaking the earth and causing the windows and the doors of the houses to rattle. A telegram from Chimbo to Guayaquil states that in that city, situated almost at the foot of the volcano, there was what the residents along the river Yana-Yacu call an aluvion, meaning the stream of lava which descends the mountain sides, melting the snow with which it is covered, and pouring down a tremendous mass of lava, mud, stones, and all obstacles encountered in its progress. Investigations during the day showed that the shocks produced by the explosions during the night were exceedingly heavy. The smoke hung like a pall over the face of the country, and the steady fall of ashes thrown constantly out of the terrible crater intensified the darkness. From Latacunga it is reported that the eruption began with a terrible storm. The damage done was considerable, but the number of victims is not known. A similar catastrophe occurred in June, 1877.



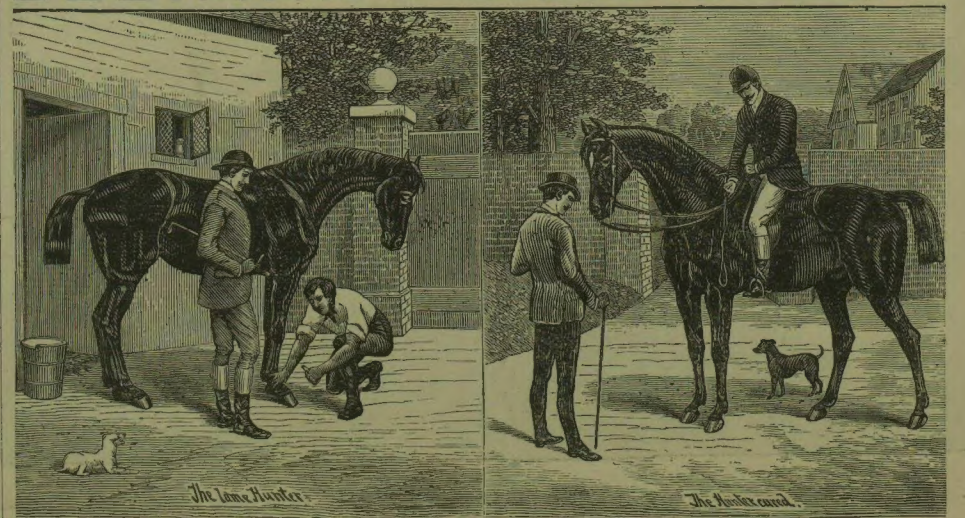
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"Gentlemen,—I use the Royal Embrocation in the stables and kennels, and have found it very serviceable. I have also used the Universal Embrocation for lumbago and rheumatism for the last two years, and have suffered very little since using it."
"R. H. France, Lieut.-Col., Master of Radnorshire Hunt."

From Captain S. G. Butson, J.P., St. Brendon's, Clonfert, Eyrecourt, county Galway, Dec. 16, 1884.
"Sir,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is in use in my stables, and I find the results most satisfactory."
"S. G. Butson, J.P., Master of the Kilkenny Foxhounds."

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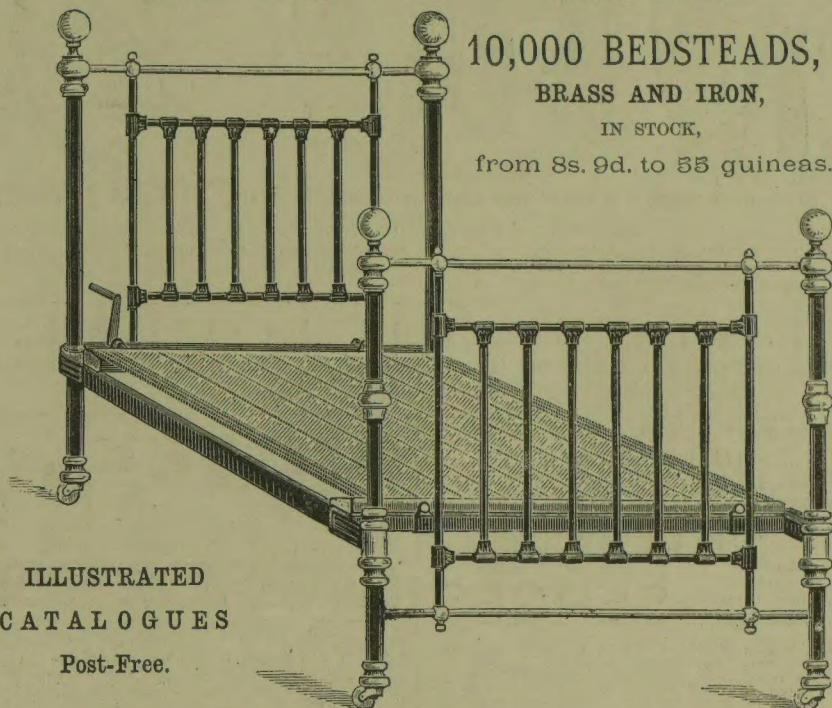
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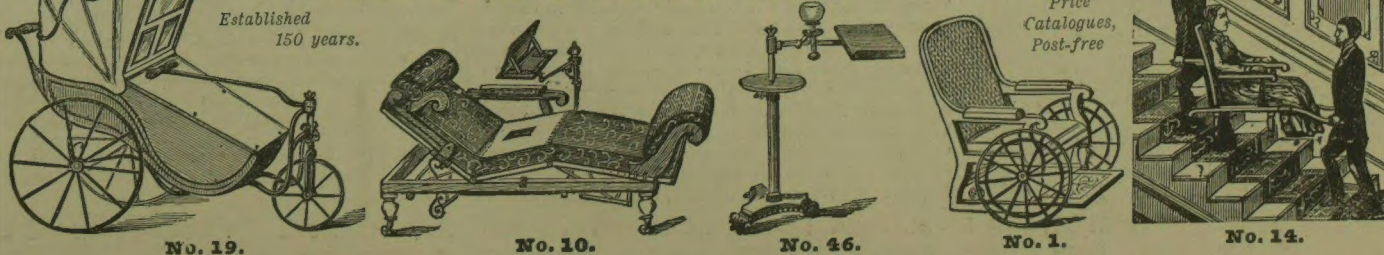
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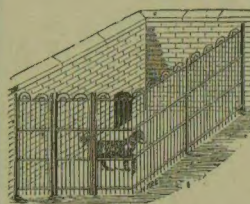
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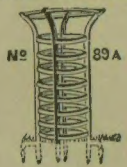
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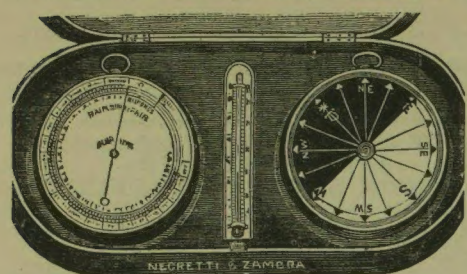
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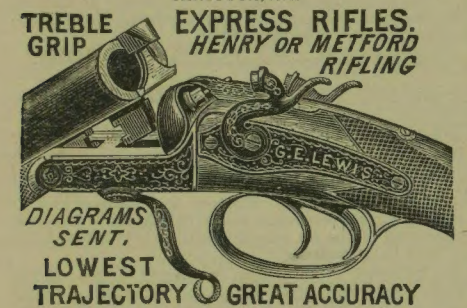
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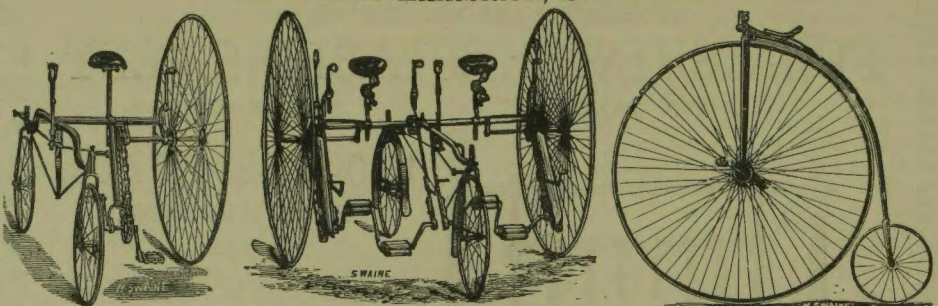
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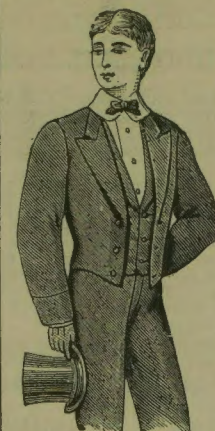
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